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16 August 1983

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1445

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- 1983

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16 August 1983

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1445

## CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- 1983

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social, cultural and military issues.

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AZERBAIJAN SSR

## Political Affairs

### PARTY AUDITING COMMISSION UNDER FIRE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 12 March 1983 page 2 carries a 1,600-word article by M. Gazyyev, chairman of the AzCP Auditing Commission, on improving the work in the regional auditing commissions. "With this goal in mind, auditing commissions must work closely with party committees and concentrate their efforts on the major issues." A number of successful commissions are cited. "Some commissions approach the fulfillment of their duties in a superficial, formal manner, and audits and studies are lacking in quality. In some cases commission members acquaint themselves only with the obvious when they go to party committees, and do not study the causes of shortcomings deeply. Sufficient materials are often not given to party committees for discussing the results of studies." As a result, "in some city and rayon committees finances are in bad shape and the way is open to wasting party funds." A number of raykoms are mentioned in this regard.

### STATE ARCHIVES TO BE REORGANIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 17 March 1983 page 3 carries a 300-word article on the "republic meeting of archive workers and specialists at the Institute of Party History under the CC AzCP." It was noted that "in the republic there are 6 central state archives, 15 branches, the Nakhchyvan ASSR State Archive, the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya State Archive and 49 rayon state archives." At the conference "participants discussed perfecting the leadership and administration of archive work, acquisition and optimalization of state archive materials and, in order to fulfill their concrete and political education duties, raising the effectiveness of utilizing historical documents."

### REPUBLIC PEACE, DISARMAMENT GROUPS HOLD PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 18 March 1983 page 4 carries a 300-word dispatch on the joint plenum of the Republic Committee for the Defense of Peace and the Aid Commission to the Soviet Peace Fund in Baku on 16 March. Speakers stressed the "struggle for peace and disarmament everywhere in the world." Among the speakers were Major General N. Abbasov, responsible secretary of the Republic Committee for the Defense of Peace, and Sheykhul-Islam A. Pashazade, chairman of the Spiritual Administration for Transcaucasian

Muslims. The writer and republic State Prize laureate Magsud Ibrahimbeyov was elected chairman of the Republic Committee for the Defense of Peace. "R. A. Abutalybov, director of the Foreign Relations section of the CC AzCP participated in the work of the plenum."

#### Economics

##### BAKU CONSUMER SERVICE BUILDINGS REMODELED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 6 March 1983 page 4 carries a 500-word article by Z. Gasymov, rapporteur at the Baku gorispolkom. "In recent years special thought has been given to studying progressive forms and methods in consumer trade, effective use of commercial areas and improving the appearance of stores, cafes and restaurants. Their interiors are incorporating elements of national architecture." The construction, reconstruction and renovation projects are under the supervision of the Baku gorispolkom. Businesses affected are food stores, restaurants, wine sellers, household appliance and electronics stores.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

##### FIGHT AGAINST CRIME INADEQUATE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 2 March 1983 page 1 carries a 1,600-word lead editorial calling for an intensification of the fight against crime. Noting that "our party demands that we conduct a militant struggle against everything that impedes our development and against all antipodes of socialist morality," the decree passed at the 30 November 1982 plenum of the CC AzCP, "On Serious Shortcomings in the Activity of Party, Soviet and Legal Organs of Narimanov Rayon," is discussed. Analysis of criminal instances shows that these organs are not conducting effective work in cutting off the roots of legal violations. There is no multi-faceted and good plan connecting these organs. Preventive work is poorly organized. Recently the number of crimes caused by drunkenness have increased. It is added that "while appropriation of state property and violations of the social order have lessened, the city is unsatisfactory in some cities and rayons." As a result of these problems "last year 259 procuracy and internal affairs workers were relieved of duty." It is asked that "the role of the voluntary peoples brigade [druzhina], comradesly courts, local committees and other societal organs be increased by all means."

##### LAW ENFORCEMENT CRITICIZED IN NESIMI RAYON

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 March 1983 page 2 carries a 1,200-word article by R. Memmedov on law enforcement in Nesimi rayon. "At present there are 18 law enforcement organizations with more than 1,200 communists active in the rayon." Also, "48 prevention councils in 9 regional labor collectives which were created to defend society's regulations, 108 comradesly courts, 6 volunteer peoples brigade stations and 19 operational Kom-somol groups are very helpful in the daily work of administrative organs." However, "there are still many serious crimes which occur basically as a result

of drunkenness. A number of cases are still unsolved. This shows that the criminal investigation apparatus is not functioning well." A number of MVD officials are accused of "reprehensible actions." "One of the serious shortcomings is the insufficient importance given to preventive work. The rayon procuracy, courts and militia organs are not using the force of society in the struggles against violations of socialist order, theft of state property, extravagance, irresponsibility, drunkenness and hooliganism." Finally, many of the peoples voluntary organs' and comradely courts' actions exist only on paper. The situation is expected to improve in the future.

#### TEACHING CADRES AVOID RURAL SERVICE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 3 March 1983 page 3 carries a 1,650-word article, part one of a two part article compiled by the Science and Education section of KOMMUNIST. "Approximately 39,000 fulltime, part-time and correspondence school people graduate every year from the higher and middle schools of our republic and a significant number accept assignments in different sectors of the economy. But not all of these cadres are utilized effectively. Firstly, they run into various difficulties: they cannot secure work immediately in their specialties, or they change work places due to the lack of necessary living conditions." A number of letters sent to KOMMUNIST in this regard are analyzed. Baku KOMMUNIST 4 March 1983 page 3 carries a 1,600-word continuation charging that every year more than 300 young teachers do not go to their assigned places. Although there is a serious need for Russian teachers in rural schools, 191 of 1,978 Russian teachers (10 percent) ordered to such teaching positions by the Ministry of Education withdrew from their assignments. As a result, other teachers were overloaded with teaching assignments.

#### WRITER'S WAGES STANDARDIZED, RAISED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 4 March 1983 pages 2, 7 carries a 1,700-word article by Nasib Alakbarov defining new wage scales for writers. Under the new decree, writers' wage norms for originals or translations have been defined and are basically at the level of union norms. For example, the writers' wage norms for fiction, including children's literature as well as scientific-esthetic works, plays and film scenarios with a printing of 10,000 have been set at 175, 200, 250, 300, 350 and 400 rubles; for works of poetry (including children's poetry and verse dramas) with a printing of 7,000, the writers' wage is 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2 rubles per line; for works of literary criticism, literary and art history with a printing of 4,000, the author's wage norms are 165, 245, 330 and 400 rubles. For mass printings, the writer's wage norms are 265, 330 and 400 rubles per 10,000.

#### HISTORICAL NOVELS CLASSIFIED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 18 March 1983 page 6 carries a 2,350-word review of Yavus Akhundov's critical study "The Soviet Azerbaijani Historical Novel" by Jingiz Huseynov, professor of Soviet Culture at the Social Sciences Academy of the CC CPSU. The reviewer says that

"questions such as the innovative content of the Soviet historical novel--the broad interest in the life of the people, the multi-faceted view of the struggle for freedom, the examination of historical turning points, giving prominence to the social contradictions of a period and the action of the historical principle--are based on certain examples drawn from Azerbaijani literature." The novels are classified chronologically: "1933 (publication of the first Azerbaijani historical novel)--1945 (end of the Great Fatherland war) and 1945-1975." "If the first phase is characterized by the creation and formation of the Azerbaijani historical novel, then the second phase is characterized by description and the giving of meaning to events in the context of the fundamental changes which have taken place in the life of a society in the historical past." Numerous examples are given.

#### CALL FOR CENTRALIZED FOLKLORE COLLECTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 19 March 1983 page 3 carries a 1,150-word article by Azad Nabiyev calling for a centralized organization for the collection of folklore materials. "At the present stage the collection of folklore examples according to territorial principles--Lenkeran folklore, Garabag, Kurdish, Shirvan or Lezgian folklore--is definitely wrong. Examples of the people's creativity in the mother tongue on our republic's territory must be transcribed on the basis of principles involved in compiling a single Azerbaijan folklore atlas. In this way it will be possible for the atlas to reflect the ethnic and dialectal characteristics of the folklore." It is pointed out that "there is no unified scientific center" for the collection and analysis of folklore. "One must strengthen the collection of our folklore under the aegis of the Republic Academy of Sciences. Here, an independent section occupied solely with the collection of folklore must be established."

#### International

##### IBM DISPLAY IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 25 March 1983 page 2 carries a 350-word dispatch on the IBM exhibit which demonstrated "equipment which considerably simplifies and expedites book and magazine production" at the House of Books in Baku. In a seminar at the opening of the exhibit N. S. Ibrahimbeyov, chairman of the AzSSR State Publishing Committee, and James Ingram [sic], president of IBM Europe, spoke.

##### PRESIDIUM RECEIVES IRANIAN CONSUL

Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 5 March 1983 page 2

[Unsigned: "Consul Received"]

[Text] "On 4 March G. A. Khalilov, chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, received Ahad Garayi, consul general of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who has commenced his duties in Baku.... T. A. Tahirova, republic minister of foreign affairs, took part in the conversation."

#### BAKU AND DAKAR--FRATERNAL CITIES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 13 March 1983 page 4 carries a 150-word note on the arrival of a Senegalese delegation. "Inhabitants of Dakar will receive gifts--a maternity hospital, a kindergarten, a school geography department, equipment for a youth center and sporting goods--from their friends in the Soviet Union." Subsequently, "a representative committee will take part in the Baku Days which begin next week in Senegal's capital."

#### FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY TO STRENGTHEN PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 16 March 1983 page 4 carries a 400-word note on the 15 March plenum of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, chaired by Nabi Khazri. "Participants at the plenum, along with noting how they have helped broaden the republic's international relations, said that the work of educating workers in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism must be perfected. One must enrich and creatively develop forms and methods of ideological work and strengthen the struggle against bourgeois influence. R. A. Abutalybov, director of the CC AzCP Foreign Relations section, participated in the work of the plenum."

#### EAST BLOC AMBASSADORS TO IRAN VISIT AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 20 March 1983 page 2 carries a 450-word Azerinform dispatch on a visit to Azerbaijan by three ambassadors to Iran. "Ministers Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Iran from the Bulgarian Peoples Republic, the Hungarian Peoples Republic and the Republic of Cuba S. Kh. Polendakov, [N. Layoni] and S. Luis Marisi acquainted themselves with the republic's achievements in the course of 3 days." In addition to tours of factories and archeological sites "the ambassadors met with T. A. Tahirova, republic minister of foreign affairs, and N. Kh. Akhmadov, chairman of the Baku gorispolkom. The ambassadors were received by I. N. Pugachov, second secretary of the CC AzCP."

#### AZERBAIJAN PUBLISHES BOOKS FOR AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 3 March 1983 page 2 carries a 500-word article on Azerbaijani publishing activity on behalf of Afghanistan. "Literature published for Afghanistan occupies a special place in the output of Soviet Azerbaijani publishers. Works of Nizami, Khagani and contemporary Azerbaijani writers have been printed in Persian with the permission of Afghani friends. Among books printed for the ADR is also the poetry of the famous Afghan poet, Abdulgadir Abkar." Books for children are also published. "The trip of N. S. Ibrahimov, chairman of the AzSSR State Publishing Committee and member of the joint permanent working committee for cooperation between the USSR State Publishing Committee and the ADR Ministry of Information and Culture for publication and distribution, was to further strengthen relations between the Soviet Union and the Afghanistan Democratic Republic in the sector of book publication. These questions were discussed during talks with N. Tulugani, chairman of the ADR State Press and Publication Committee, and M. Barelay, candidate member of the APDP and secretary of the CC."

## GEOLOGIST DESCRIBES AZERBAIJAN INFLUENCE ON MEDIEVAL AFGHANISTAN ARCHITECTURE

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 4 March 1983 page 3 carries a 1,100-word article by Zulfugar Atakishiyev, geologist, describing the archeological monuments in and around Herat, 1,100 kilometers west of Kabul, which he studied while on a geological survey expedition in the area. He gives a detailed historical survey noting the participation of medieval Azerbaijani architects and artisans in the construction of some of the buildings. "It is even clearer from the example of Herat that deep cultural and economic relations between Azerbaijan and Afghanistan have existed since the earliest times. We see its continuation in the brilliant celebrations of the multi-faceted relations created between our peoples now."

## MUSIC ENSEMBLE PERFORMS IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 25 March 1983 page 2 carries a 100-word news item on the performance of the vocal-instrumental ensemble "Ashyglar" at the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Kabul. "The Soviet artists came here at the invitation of the CC of the Afghanistan Democratic Youth organization... The Azerbaijani ambassadors were also in Kunduz and Baglan. They performed before soldiers of the Afghan Army, the Peoples Militia and students at the 'Amani' and 'Istiglal' lycees in Kabul."

## SOUTHERN WRITER WRITES POEM TO NORTHERN POETS AND WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 4 March 1983 page 3 carries a poem by the Tehran Azerbaijani poet Sonmez, "It Comes and Goes" which enumerates the works and names of Soviet Azerbaijani writers who have devoted works to the Southern cause: Mirza Ibrahimov, Suleyman Rustam, Bekhtiyar Vahabzade, Abbas Zamanov and Nabi Khazri.

## POETESS LONGS FOR UNION WITH SOUTH

Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 4 Mar 83 p.4

[Poem by Esmira Mirzayava: "Sooner or Later"]

[Text] I will cross the Khudaferin bridge  
Sooner or later;  
I will spit in the eyes of separation  
Sooner or later.

I will reap the mourning song of the Araz,  
The 'I long for' phrase,  
The field of sorrow  
Sooner or later.

I will sow the truth in 'maybes,'  
Happiness in desires,  
Pleasure in hearts,  
Sooner or later.

I will tear down this sorrow, this torture,  
This torment, this longing,  
This vileness, this border,  
Sooner or later.

#### SHORT STORY ON NATIONAL LIBERATION IN SOUTH

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 18 March 1983 page 4 carries a 3,100-word short story by Firuz Sadygzade titled "Bloody Oghan" about a confrontation between a band of Azerbaijani revolutionaries and the Iranian militia in a village near Sarab in Southern Azerbaijan. The story ends with the serious wounding of the protagonist who, though unarmed, was shot: "But now he felt a force, a power in his heart, his spirit, in the very fiber of his being: fire had to be fought with fire! But Memmed still did not know that this first bullet fired in Oghan in the Savalan foothills in the summer of 1941 would be the harbinger of the national liberation struggle in the near future--it was to be a signal for the flaring up of freedom."

#### BARD SINGS OF SOUTH

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 25 March 1983 page 5 carries a 900-word article by Abuzar Baghyrov on the bard Huseyn Javan timed to the 4th Congress of Azerbaijani Bards. Noting that he has composed "more than 50 songs," it is added that "the leitmotif of this vast work is the subject of the South. Longing for the Fatherland flaming in the poet's heart, it is converted to fiery verses." Numerous examples are given.

#### SOUTHERN WRITER'S 75TH BIRTHDAY MARKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 27 March 1983 page 4 carries a 200-word note on a "literary meeting in honor of the 75th birthday of Ganjali Sabahi (Iranian Azerbaijan) at the Natevan Club of the Azerbaijan Writers Union. The meeting was opened by Mirza Ibrahimov. Other speakers were Firuz Sadygzade, a teacher at the Azerbaijan State University, Abbas Zamanov professor at the Azerbaijan State University, and Mirgasym Cheshmzer, scientific worker at the AzSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Peoples of the Near and Middle East. They spoke "about the progressive orientation of Ganjali Sabahi's work and his services to Iran in the development of scientific thought."

#### AUTHOR FETED ON BIRTHDAY; WORKS ON SOUTH DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 4 March 1983 page 6 carries a full page devoted to the author and playwright Anvar Memmedkhanly on his 70th birthday. Arif Safiyev, in a 1,500-word article, writes "in stories written on the subject of Southern Azerbaijan his feeling of contemporaneity and the deep internal influence of events on his writing are manifest. While serving in Southern Azerbaijan during the war, he became intimately acquainted with the life here. Here he wrote the short stories 'The Caravan Halted,' 'On the Main Road,' 'Red Blossoms,' 'Statue of Honor,' and others." His play "In the Fire" (1950) deals with the national liberation struggle after the



collapse of the ADR. Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT 4 March 1983 page 6 carries a 400-word open letter addressed to Memmedkhanly by the Azerbaijan Writers Union ispolkom, which says: "while still young you worked in different sectors of the press. During the Great Fatherland war you were a special correspondent on the southwest front, then were active in the Red Army newspaper published in Tabriz VATAN YOLUNDA."

#### Military

#### HIGHER MILITARY ACADEMIES ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 March 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word interview with Col. A. Alaskarov, head of the Political Section of the republic Military Commissariat, in which current requirements for admission to the higher military schools are explained. The interviewer notes that "hundreds of Azerbaijani youth are being educated in the higher military schools of whom 540 are graduates of the J. Nakhchivanski republic specialized boarding school."

KAZAKH SSR

## Political Affairs

### PARTY MEMBERSHIP LINKED TO PRODUCTION SUCCESS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 3 March 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on conditions for enlisting young people into the communist party. The editorial emphasizes the need to select the right persons for party membership and stresses the importance of production success as a major criteria for enlistment. It condemns cases where communists have failed to fulfill plans as evidence of laxness on the part of primary party organizations which have thus failed to control their members or educate new party members in labor activism.

## Economics

### PARTY INTERVENTION SPEEDS PAVLODAR-EKIBASTUZ CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by M. Makeyev, secretary of the Kazakh CP Pavlodar Oblast Committee, on party intervention in Pavlodar-Ekibastuz construction projects and its favorable impact. The article is published under the regular rubric "Let Us Carry Out the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out the need to speed up construction, as much as possible, of highly productive, mass output industries and to reduce the number of uncompleted projects. The Pavlodar Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP, in view of the importance of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex, which comes under its jurisdiction, has taken the party congress dictate as guidance and is now doing everything possible to speed up construction at the complex. This complex contributes 13 percent of total KaSSR industrial output, 57 percent of its coal, 46 percent of its electrical energy and 15 percent of its ferro-alloy.

Makeyev reviews party efforts to this end in detail, noting careful efforts to intervene at every level of a complex construction process and gain a full understanding of actual working conditions, with new oil-refining capacity a key area of current emphasis. As a result of such party efforts, he notes, most projects are running ahead of schedule. No 1 State Rayon Electrical Station, for example, was recently completed and work is now going forward actively on the first energy bloc of No 2 State Rayon Electrical Station.

## MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR CONSUMER GOODS SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial titled "Let Us Improve Trade Operations." The editorial states that while much has been done to improve trade operations in recent years in terms of organization and service, many deficiencies remain. These are largely due to poor management and improper supervision by party and soviet organizations.

Criticised are: nonfulfillment of trade turnover plans; erroneous transfer of goods vitally needed in one area to an area where an oversupply exists; failure of warehouses to distribute goods; and "indifference" to state property resulting in damaged, destroyed and lost goods. The editorial also castigates poorly qualified trade system workers in some areas and a system that allows workers fired by one trade system outlet or organization to be hired by another, even in cases where the original firing was for gross incompetence or even theft, something that the editorial seems to suggest is rampant throughout the system. The book trade is singled out as a problem area.

## NEW ELECTRICAL LINE FROM ALTAY TO EKIBASTUZ

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word KazTAG Announcement on the beginning of a new Ekibastuz transmission line. The new 1,150 kilowatt transmission system will extend from Ekibastuz to Siberia and will improve energy supply to the Altay region.

## FEEDER LINE PROBLEMS SLOW KAZAKH RAIL SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by S. Otepbergenov on problems with Kazakh feeder lines and their impact upon the entire republic rail system. The article is the first of three exposes of the KaSSR rail system published under the rubric "The Railways--Economic Arteries."

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov pointed out at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, that Soviet railways have been characterized by delay and uncoordinated operations. Otepbergenov discusses the Alma-Ata Rail System and its many feeder lines. Such feeder lines, in fact, he notes, are probably as great in extent as the main line tracks of the system. Moreover, freighting, strictly speaking, begins and ends on them. Therefore, the way these feeder lines operate has a major impact upon the entire rail system, especially in terms of uniform operations, on-time delivery of freight and speedy turnover of freight cars. Unfortunately, the impact of feeder lines is largely negative since the transport organizations of the industries that control the feeder lines are, more often than not, badly run. Of the 19 industry feeder lines connected to the Turkistan Station, for example, 15 failed to fulfill freighting plans in 1981.

Otepbergenov examines one industry, the Ashchysay Polymetal Combine at Kentey and its feeder line. He discovers every kind of problem and inefficiency:

Too much time is spent in unloading cars; freight moves too slowly along the feeder lines, especially in winter, resulting in frozen and waterlogged cargos that require special effort and extra time to unload. Moreover, the feeder line rails themselves need major repairs. Locomotives lack the power to pull the large trains needed to meet local freight demands and there are too few in any case while an inadequate repair and maintenance base cannot keep even those in service.

Freight, Otepbergenov concludes, must move faster and more efficiently if development of the economy is to continue at required levels.

Little actually needs to be done to change things for the better but official insistence on continuing to do things as they have always been done is a large part of the problem.

#### KUSTANAY FARMERS MARKETS INADEQUATE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by P. Nikitin, chief of the Kustanay Oblast Public Markets Administration, on problems of sovkhos, kolkhoz and other "farmers" markets in Kustanay Oblast. The article is published under the rubric "The Channels of the Food Program: Sales."

The kolkhoz market is, an editorial note begins, the glory of cities and large settlements and plays a key role in guaranteeing the supply of food-stuffs--vegetables, fruits, meat, milk, butter, honey, kymys, curds, etc.--to the people. Nikitin looks at the operation of such markets in Kustanay Oblast and how they are responding to a 5 August 1982 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution calling for improvement of farmers markets and strengthening of their material and technical bases.

He begins with a survey of the markets as they are today. He notes that the oblast has 13 regular and 4 seasonal markets with 7 filials and 4 special trade services bureaus organized to assist their operations with more markets and more services bureaus planned.

However, Nikitin continues, even when the new markets planned are completed (he lists some of the important on-going projects) their number will still be drastically inadequate. Market facilities, especially in rural areas, lack the enclosed facilities needed to withstand Kazakhstan's difficult weather conditions. He also criticizes failure of the authorities to aid individual producers in bringing their products to market--especially meat, which requires heavy transport--and sovkhoses and kolkhoses for, in many cases, failing to take maximum advantage of the markets as they exist. He also notes problems with cadres hindering organization locally and on an oblast level and seems to suggest difficulty with meeting seasonal labor demand to operate the markets properly.

#### GOODS STOLEN DURING KAZAKH RAILWAY TRANSPORT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by S. Otepbergenov on the problem of

freighting losses along the Kazakh railways. The article is the second in a series of three on KaSSR railways and their many problems published in response to criticisms of Soviet transport advanced at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and is published under the rubric "The Railways--Economic Arteries."

If there is an interruption anywhere along the transport conveyor system, Otepbergenov begins, the coordination of the system is broken and freighting loss is often the result. And this, he goes on, can occur in many forms. It can be in terms of freight simply being lost and not arriving at the destination intended by its documentation. It can be in terms of destruction of the freight in whole or in part or it can involve theft and pilfering. Disappearance of a small part of each shipment seems to be the rule rather than the exception.

Otepbergenov gives specific examples of freighting loss in terms of the Alma-Ata Rails System's Turkistan and Arys stations (in Chimkent Oblast). Freight yards at both stations are littered with shipments without papers (some of which have been there for a long time), cars that have been broken into and must be unloaded for inspection, cars that have simply been left behind by departing trains, etc. At Turkistan station, Otepbergenov notes, there are 10-12 such cars every 24 hours. Although most are eventually sent to their destinations, delays are substantial and the process of reshipment and/or inspection of problem cars itself often results in further damage to freight, i.e. more loss, while the stalled cars themselves are again easy marks for thieves--theft often having been the reason for the delay in the first place.

Otepbergenov suggests that major and minor pilfering and theft of goods in transit (sometimes even before they are in transit, at points of origin) is a huge problem caused by the tolerance or even active participation of Kazakh railway workers. He calls for active efforts to instill a proper respect for state property in railway workers and for enhanced responsibility at every level by better trained personnel.

#### COURTS OF ARBITRATION MOBILIZED TO HALT LABOR INFRACTIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by S. Zhamabayev, consultant of the Legal Propaganda Department of the KaSSR Ministry of Justice, on the enhanced role of courts of arbitration in the light of the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee on labor discipline. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Law."

The November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum called for enhanced general production and labor discipline and for irreconcilable struggle against unevenness with respect to work norm fulfillment. Courts of arbitration have a major role to fulfill in this area.

Zhamabayev reviews the legal basis, structure and functions of KaSSR courts of arbitration of which more than 16,000 now exist. He notes their important

function in promoting labor discipline through encouraging mutual aid and mutual efforts to solve problems within labor collectives. He also goes into detail on the subject of their powers and reviews the wide range of weapons available to Kazakh courts of arbitration to force conformity to their decisions and enhance labor discipline, responsibility and observance of production rules and regulations. The struggle against drunkenness and, in one reference, narcotics abuse, is singled out as a particular area of arbitration court emphasis. Zhamabayev calls upon all local authorities to assist courts of arbitration in carrying out their duties.

#### PRODUCTION GAINS FROM NEW TECHNOLOGY FALL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 3 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by M. Munatayev, senior research worker at the Economics Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, on the need for increased labor productivity to counteract a falling growth in labor resources. The article is published under the regular rubric "Technological Progress--The Guarantee of Success."

One of the most important factors inhibiting USSR economic development, Munatayev begins, is a declining growth rate for Soviet labor resources. It is estimated that labor resources will grow three times more slowly during the 11th Five-Year Plan than they did in the 10th and still more slowly during the 12th Five-Year Plan. Moreover, the problem will be complicated by growing demands for workers by nonmaterial production and sales sectors, the increased difficulty in extracting quantitatively and qualitatively declining raw material resources and the need for enhanced attention to transport, communications and environmental protection.

Thus Munatayev emphasizes, labor resources are the key limitation to development in the 1980s and the solution to the labor resources problem lies in enhanced labor productivity through science and technology.

Turning to Kazakhstan, Munatayev finds a serious decline in the growth of labor productivity, from 30 percent in 1971-1975 to only 8 percent in 1976-1980. New technology is being introduced far more slowly than in the rest of the Soviet Union. Manual labor, he notes, is still of major proportions in Kazakh industry and is even on the rise in certain (e.g. mining) sectors. Munatayev sees the reasons for this in capitalization with further gains only coming from major expenditures. He emphasizes that investment rates for new technology are actually down. Other reasons are expensive, inefficient technological installations and units that increase rather than reduce demands for labor and equipment and units that are not really suited to the work that they perform. He calls for a coordinated effort by all concerned to help overcome these problems and, above all, replace the obsolete equipment in Kazakh industry with the new, highly productive, labor-saving equipment necessary to achieve productivity gains from redeployment of existing labor.

#### REBUILT, NEW KAZAKH RAIL SYSTEMS LESS EFFICIENT THAN OLD

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by S. Otepbergenov on problems with a

rebuilt and a new rail system in Chimkent Oblast. The article is last in a series of three and is published under the rubric "The Railways--Economic Arteries."

Because the party and the government have devoted great attention to development of the railway transport system, major changes have been taking place in the Chimkent Division of the Alma-Ata Rail System where major expenditures have been made in the last 7 years to update the lines, rebuild the Arys Station and build a new Qazyqurt Station. While the money spent has been considerable, a large return on the money has not resulted. Instead, stagnation and decline has resulted. There has been, for example, only a small growth in freight turnover and due to poor work quality trains are actually slowed rather than speeded. Capacity waste is greater than before and labor productivity is slowed down. Whereas, for example, it took only 5 hours to load a freight car at the Arys Station before it was rebuilt, the figure now is 11 hours.

Seeking reasons for these difficulties, Otepbergenov looks at the new facilities and new equipment at the Arys and Qazyqurt Stations. He discovers a pattern of rebuilding and building that was ill-conceived, ill-planned and slowly executed. Technical equipment rarely performs as intended. At the Arys Station, for example, an automatic marshalling yard that is supposed, through an automatic control system for freight car speeds, to accelerate car handling, has actually resulted in frequent freight car collisions and damage that puts cars out of service prematurely. At Qazyqurt, a station that was begun in 1972 and was to be completed in 1975 to serve a new Chimkent petroleum refining plant but is still under construction today, with no firm completion date yet in sight, problems are even more widespread. The original plans, for example, failed to make provision for all needed facilities that have had to be added on a haphazard basis, while a badly thought out scheme of work priorities has seen key facilities (oil cisterns, etc.!) put off till later, making the station only semi-operational even after more than a decade of work. There are also no housing, recreational and rest facilities for station workers, creating severe problems with cadre turnover.

Chimkent industries (Otepbergenov provides a detailed listing of the major factories and plants involved) must be guaranteed adequate, reliable and energetic transport. At the same time, the state must receive a return on its substantial investment in the Qazyqurt and Arys Stations. In the case of the former, he makes concrete proposals for solving constructional and other problems and calls for completing other projects by the end of 1983 to meet the demands of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum for improved and better coordinated transport service.

#### REPUBLIC COMMITTEE PROTECTS MINERAL DEPOSITS, PROMOTES EFFICIENCY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by O. Mulkiybayev, vice-chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Overseeing Safety in Industrial and Mining Operations, on work by his committee to protect mineral

reserves from misuse and promote more efficient, environmentally sensitive mining. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature" and the regular subrubric "Economy and Ecology."

Useful minerals are extremely abundant in the Soviet Union. Each year some 360 million tons are taken from the ground in the KaSSR alone. However, Mulkiybayev goes on, as the needs of the Soviet economy grow, there is the necessity to search for new deposits, master existing deposits in a complex manner, increase ore yields and expand recycling. These goals are both economically and ecologically beneficial.

Mulkiybayev discusses what his own committee is doing to achieve the goals, noting that the best way to conserve resources is to reduce loss as the minerals are removed from the earth, an area of emphasis in a number of republic mining industries including the Balkash Mining and Metallurgy and Oskemen Lead-Zinc Combines. With agents in more than 400 republic mining industries, the State Committee for Overseeing Safety in Industrial and Mining Operations works closely with industries to this end and Mulkiybayev claims 17 million tons of minerals saved by such methods.

Mulkiybayev also notes his committee's work to help industries reduce and use polluting wastes through its assistance in developing new mining and processing methods and encouragement of the use of waste to produce additional product. Mulkiybayev complains that many industries are still mining in a highly inefficient manner; they extract only a small portion of raw materials in ores and actively pollute. He also laments uncontrolled mining in many areas and uncontrolled extraction of construction materials by various ministries, leading to pollution and, in some cases, destruction of valuable farm lands.

#### KAZAKH RAILWAYS CHIEF BLAMES SHIPPERS FOR CAPACITY WASTE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by O. Saqtanov, chief of the Oral Division of the Western Kazakhstan Railway, on the problem of wasted capacity in his division. The article is published under the rubric "The Railways--Economic Arteries."

Saqtanov begins his article with a catalog of the many successes of his administration, noting its maximum use of internal resources to achieve high productivity and overfulfill plans in many areas including freight car maintenance. However, he continues, his division has been unable to fulfill plans for reducing capacity waste, which has been running at high levels. He attributes the problem, however, not to his railway division but rather to shippers and receivers who are "irresponsible" about timely loading and unloading and are often simply unwilling to cooperate with the railways or with other shippers and receivers. He notes, for example, that the loss this year alone will be the equivalent of 12,470 cars of freight on account of capacity waste along the railway division's 53 feeder lines.

Saqtanov suggests that one reason for nonfulfillment of plans by many enterprises, including construction organizations, is simply their inability to



depend on the rail systems for reliable supply of the raw materials and finished goods that they need to continue operating.

#### KZYL-KUM WATER WASTE ENORMOUS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 18 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by O. Omirbekov on water waste and other problems associated with Kzyl-Kum irrigation. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Analyses, Suggestions."

The USSR Food Program calls for continuation of the mastery of the Kzyl-Kum Desert. Bearing primary responsibility in this area is the "Chardarastroy" Reclamation Administration under the "Glavarissovkh ozstroy" Chief Administration. Since 1958, the "Chardarastroy" Administration has constructed a 5.7 billion cubic meter reservoir in the Kzyl-Kum, has completed the 116.5 kilometer long Kzyl-Kum Main Canal and has irrigated more than 60,000 hectares of virgin lands with 2,697 hectares added during the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan alone. Based upon these lands, 6 rice and 3 cotton raising sovkhozes have been created and plans call for the creation of 11 more sovkhozes in the future based upon an expansion of the Kzyl-Kum Main Canal System.

However, Omirbekov continues, much of the canal system currently in use is not concrete lined and some 200,000 cubic meters of valuable water is wasted each year or at least 3 billion cubic meters in the 16-17 years that the canal has been in operation. Omirbekov notes the considerable amount of additional output that would be possible if this water could be put to productive use and calls for the reclamation administration and other authorities to take quick action. However, he acknowledges that part of the reason for the unlined canals and water waste has been a shortage of materials and of equipment on the part of the "Chardarastroy" Administration. He notes, for example, that much of the administration's equipment park is obsolete and that shortages of parts and assemblies (which must sometimes even be procured from other republics) is a major problem with using what equipment is available at full capacity. He ends by calling for attention to this problem and for the possible opening of a factory filial in area to serve heavy equipment.

#### KAZAKH INDUSTRY PRODUCT QUALITY LOW

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 19 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word editorial titled "Product Quality--a Mirror of Production." Those areas of industry that have problems of labor organization, interrupted supplies of raw materials and technical resources and shortfalls of energy and transport, include electrical energy and coal production, agricultural machinery construction, mineral fertilizer, cement, reinforced concrete assemblies, meat, animal fat and whole milk products production along with various mining and metallurgical sectors in general. The editorial stresses the need for these production areas to overcome their problems and accord with the overall favorable republic picture.

## SIBERIAN OIL PIPELINE COMES TO CHIMKENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 19 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by A. Zholdasbekov reporting on the completion of the Tyumen-Pavlodar-Chimkent Oil Pipeline. The article is published under the rubric "At the Construction Sites of the 5-Year-Plan."

The Siberian Petroleum Pipeline, which stretches through 1,642 kilometers of difficult terrain from Tyumen to Pavlodar and then Chimkent (diameter of pipe 820 mm), has come to Chimkent and has begun filling the cisterns of the Chimkent Oil Refining Plant. The new pipeline, when the still uncompleted Chimkent Oil Refining Plant is finished, will make possible full supply of petroleum products to Central Asia and Kazakhstan and will free 5,000 tankcars formerly used to move petroleum products to the area by rail. The pipeline includes 13 pumping installations and was completed 20 days ahead of schedule.

## ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IMPEDE EXPANSION IN CRAMPED PAVLODAR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 23 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by M. Mergenbayev on the negative ecological and other consequences of a proposed expansion of space-short Pavlodar City into the opposite Ertis flood plain. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature" and the subrubric "Problems, Analyses and Suggestions."

Pavlodar is one of Kazakhstan's largest and fastest growing centers. However, currently in Pavlodar every major avenue of growth is closed off to some degree. Plans to annex flood plain lands across the Ertis to solve the problem may be ill-advised due to potentially destructive floods, especially when spring run-off is released by the large Bugtarma and Shul'ba Reservoirs. Mergenbayev also underscores the importance of the areas under study for pasture since they are among the most fertile in the region.

Mergenbayev also notes the dangers of a declining Ertis river. Its biological productivity is falling due to widespread desiccation on account of the reduced flow of the Ertis. Urban expansion into the Ertis flood plain would only exacerbate an already severe local environmental decline occasioned by reservoir construction and the continuing process of urbanization and industrialization.

Mergenbayev discusses current plans to reverse the decline of the Ertis environment and calls for putting off major expansion decisions until they are developed fully. He also feels that there are lots of other choices for Pavlodar than expansion across the Ertis and calls for careful study of the problem.

## EDITORIAL CASTIGATES EKIBASTUZ CONSTRUCTION DELAYS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 March 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "Let Us Speed Up the Pace of Construction." The decisive year of the 11th Five-Year Plan is at hand

in the KaSSR as construction advances on 180 major projects for the energy, nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, coal, oil, chemical, machinery construction and other industries. These projects, the editorial emphasizes, are vitally needed if the goals of the 5-year plan are to be met.

However, it goes on, while many projects are advancing at planned rates, others are not. The editorial goes on to castigate waste of funds and resources, inefficient use of funds and resources with respect to primary construction priorities and "planless" construction at some sites. Singled out for criticism is Pavlodar Oblast's "Ekibastuzenergostroy" Trust and its work on Ekibastuz No 2 State Rayon Electrical Station Energy Blocs 6 and 7.

#### KAZAKH RAIL CENTER CRITICIZED FOR POOR LABOR DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 26 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial calling for enhanced efforts to preserve labor discipline in Kazakh industry. Among industries singled out for criticism is the Alma-Ata Railroad System's Arys Station (Chimkent Oblast), whose workers are faulted for idleness, lack of responsibility and lack of application, leading to serious difficulties in plan fulfillment by the station. There are, the editorial goes on, unfortunately too many enterprises and industries such as the Arys station and it calls for increased efforts to discover and punish all labor discipline infractions.

#### BARTOGHAY RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 30 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Q. Alimqulov on the general character and current state of construction of the Great Alma-Ata Canal. The article is the first of three published under the rubric "Great Alma-Ata Canal."

The Great Alma-Ata Canal, now under construction with a scheduled 1984 completion date, will provide a strong impetus to the economic and social development of Alma-Ata Oblast and will initiate a major improvement in oblast agriculture through 116,000 new irrigated hectares and improve overall water supply. Alimqulov describes the background, in CPSU 26th Congress and Kazakhstan CP decisions, to the canal and the current state of construction progress including recent construction milestones. Among the latter, are the completion of the 70 million cubic meter capacity first section of the Bartoghay Reservoir ahead of schedule and the beginning of construction on a 2.2 kilometer section of the canal in Alma-Ata City (out of 17 kilometers that will run through the city).

Alimqulov stresses the rapid pace of canal construction and the substantial amount of new technology involved. He seems to suggest completion of the entire canal, all 171 kilometers of it and its associated Bartoghay Reservoir, well ahead of time.

#### CONCERN FOR WORKERS KEY TO ALMA-ATA CANAL SUCCESS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 31 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Q. Alimqulov on the workers of the

rapidly advancing Great Alma-Ata Canal. The article is the second in a series of three published under the rubric "Great Alma-Ata Canal."

The article stresses the difficulty and complexity of work on the canal but attributes great successes achieved to concern shown for workers and working conditions. Alimkulov describes in detail the components of this concern in terms of workers housing (including special railcar bunk units), food service, consumer services and cultural etc. He suggests that every effort is being made to meet the needs of the workers and that these efforts are being responded to, on their part, with discipline, application and high productivity.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

#### POLICE LAXITY ABETS CRIME

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 4 March 1983 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,500-word article by O. Seyitov, KaSSR procurator and state first class legal counselor, on the enhanced role of republic procurator organizations in view of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions on state, labor and plan fulfillment discipline. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Law."

Although Seyitov defines labor discipline as it relates to agriculture in particular, he adds that many problems have arisen in the past due to lax enforcement of laws and regulations, paying heed to the instances of "white collar" (i.e. management) crime and violations above all. He suggests in his presentation pandemic thievery and pilfering at all levels, widespread abuse of power, misappropriations and larceny by management, general alcoholism (condemned in particular as the cause of transportation disasters, including one air crash), "technological crime," involving destruction of equipment, loafing, parasitism, refusal to perform duties, etc., all too often tolerated by the very agencies charged with preventing such "anti-social behavior."

Seyitov calls for stepped up efforts by procurator organizations to prevent and punish all violations of law and discipline and for all managers to take a more responsible approach to their duties. Among the new tools of procurator organizations is a new law that makes managers materially responsible for hiring persons convicted of crimes if such persons repeat their offenses. Seyitov criticizes the practice of some courts to condemn persons guilty of law and regulation violations to jail terms or other punishment, without actually requiring that the sentence be served. He suggests that those convicted of crimes in one area all too frequently simply remain where they have been or go to other, similar jobs where they repeat their offenses.

#### REGIONAL INSPECTORATES FIGHT AIR POLLUTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by T. Tolysbayev, chief of the (Alma-Ata) Regional State Inspectorate for the Control of Gas Cleaning and Dust Removal Equipment, on the fight of his agency against air pollution and apathy,

in the face of the problem, on the part of many factory managers. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

A major area of emphasis in Soviet environmental protection is air pollution since, as the Soviet economy has grown, the air of its major industrial centers has become increasingly polluted. Among the many measures developed in response to this problem in the KaSSR is the July 1981 Law on "Protection of the Atmosphere," which, among other things, sets new requirements in the area of industrial gas and dust collectors to reduce the discharge of harmful materials into the atmosphere. Set up to review compliance were five Regional State Inspectorates for the Control of Gas Cleaning and Dust Removal Equipment.

Tolysbayev goes on to review the work of these agencies, noting the many new gas cleaners and dust removers being installed under its auspices by various Kazakh industrial establishments, including 65 new and 67 renovated pieces of equipment installed last year alone. However, he goes on, these achievements only scratch the surface and too little attention is still being devoted to the problem. He notes, for example, that more than 30 percent of republic industries have no anti-air pollution equipment at all, that almost a third of the equipment installed is ineffective for one reason or the other, especially in the Kazakh energy industry, that many industries fail to maintain their equipment or have neglected to install key components and that many simply refuse to use what is available. He condemns, moreover, overemphasis on plan fulfillment to the exclusion of everything else, including the environment, and restresses the harmful qualities of polluted air for man, animals and plants.

#### KAZAKH HEALTH MINISTER RESPONDS TO QUESTIONS ON RURAL CARE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 4 March 1983 carries on page 6 a 1,900-word interview with KaSSR Minister of Health Mukhtar Aliuly Aliyev on republic health care system responses to new goals advanced by the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum in the area of improved services. The interview is published under the rubric "Ministerial Interview" and was recorded by writer Maghzom Supetov.

There are serious problems in securing well-qualified doctors and health professionals to staff less well-developed, "crude" rural health care facilities. Aliyev notes the increasing numbers of doctors and health professionals being turned out by the medical schools specifically for rural posts but acknowledges that getting them to stay where they have been assigned is a problem. He sees the cause of the difficulty as local cadres' lack of concern and refusal or inability to provide young doctors with necessary housing and other facilities.

Rural areas do have some attractive features. Young doctors and health professionals in rural areas can fully exercise their specialties (they cannot in overstaffed urban hospitals); satisfy a desire to practice general medicine; can maintain family ties.

Another attractive feature is the possibility of playing a more generalized social role in rural areas since rural doctors are not just doctors but, at the same time, organizers of a complete local health care delivery system.

Among responses to the November 1982 Plenum discussed by Aliyev are reorganizations of work and clinic hours to provide more and more convenient (for health care users) help to the sick. There are currently 50,000 doctors and 155,000 middle education health care workers in the KaSSR public health system.

#### BIZDING OTAN REVIEWS KAZAKH SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA PRESS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 152, March 1983 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by Ebdelberi Bekbeiey, science editor of the Kazakh Soviet Encyclopedia Editorial Office, on the past achievements and future plans of the Kazakh Soviet Encyclopedia Press. The Chief Editorial Office of the Kazakh Soviet Encyclopedia was established in 1968, per a resolution of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and of the Kazakh government, to publish an encyclopedia in the Kazakh language. Its task completed in 1978, with the last of 15 volumes, the chief editorial office has since gone on to other projects, described by Bekbeiey. They include a single volume "Kazakh SSR" handbook published in Kazakh in 1980, a two-volume "Russian-Kazakh Dictionary" published between 1978 and 1981 and, most recently, a large reference encyclopedia on the KaSSR capital of Alma-Ata, first of a series of "specialized" encyclopedias planned by the editorial office. Others (not yet published) will include a four volume "regional" encyclopedia on the KaSSR in Kazakh and Russian and a three volume children's encyclopedia. Bekbeiey emphasizes the Soviet content of these works in his review for a non-Soviet audience.

#### KAZAKH REVIEWS FILM ON ACCIDENTAL NUCLEAR WAR THEME

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 8 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word review by N. Muftakhov on a new Soviet film on the accidental nuclear war theme. The article is published under the regular rubric "Films."

Mikhail Tumanisvili's film "Incident in Quadrants 36-80" (Mosfilm, 1982?), which is based on the screenplay "Computer Error" by Yevgeniy Mesyatsev, deals realistically with the accidental nuclear war theme. It begins with scenes of the "beautiful and peaceful" Soviet arctic and moves on to ominous views of "phantom" fighters and hundreds of American warships "on exercise." The plot revolves around a stricken American nuclear submarine and the nuclear missiles carried by it aimed at units of the Soviet fleet. Unless the submarine, which has suffered reactor problems, can be aided swiftly, the film relates, there is danger that its missiles will be fired accidentally and start World War III and lead to the destruction of humanity. The American admiral in charge, however, spurns Soviet offers of aid and refuses also to scuttle the damaged vessel and take its missiles to the bottom of the ocean. In the end, a missile is fired but peace is saved since the missile is fortunately intercepted by the Soviet Navy before reaching its target.

The film, in the reviewer's words, shows the eagerness for war of American military commanders and their irreconcilability towards their "enemies," the Russians. It also shows, he goes on, the characters of the military preparation of both sides and the moral qualities of the opposing armies. The film, in

Muftakhov's view, engenders both love of country and patriotism in its viewers and demonstrates the need for enhanced military preparedness to counter the military superiority of U.S. imperialist aggressors. The film, he emphasizes, is only a film, but nonetheless shows only too well what could happen.

#### KAZAKH THEATER CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 700-word boldface editorial titled "The Theater and Contemporary Themes." The Belorussian Yanka Kupala imeni State Academic Theater, the editorial begins, was recently criticized in a CPSU Central Committee resolution for a lack of good plays on contemporary themes in its repertory. This problem, it goes on, is by no means confined to Belorussia and is characteristic of KaSSR theater repertories as well.

The editorial condemns the "impotence" of many of the presentations of the more than 30 professional theaters in the KaSSR that present plays in 5 languages. It calls for active party intervention to promote the proper creative and ideological atmosphere and for more party supervision of the process by which plays are selected for performance.

#### EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 2, February 1983 carries on pages 44-47 a 1,800-word article by N. Saduaqasov, research worker of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy and Law Institute, on the need for enhanced, systematized and more effective environmental law. The article is published under the regular rubric "Theory and Practice of Ideological Work."

Saduaqasov stresses the need for systemization to encompass the great range of present environmental legislation. He also calls for more attention to penal provisions with efforts to require restitution of the real losses occasioned by pollution, poaching, etc. Saduaqasov condemns courts and other authorities that impose token punishments, such as confiscation of vehicles used to commit environmental crimes.

Many of the specific examples given in Saduaqasov's discussion deal with poaching and this seems, from his point of view at least, to be the commonest type of environmental infraction. He calls for stepped up education and propaganda efforts to reduce the number of environmental infractions of this sort.

#### RURAL DEMAND FOR SERVICES GROWS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by KaSSR Minister of Consumer Services S. Tyumbayev on the current state of Kazakh consumer services and plans for the future. The article is published in note of Residential Cooperation and Consumer Services Workers Day.

Tyumbabayev notes the expanded scope of consumer services in rural areas, where 95 percent of enterprises now have consumer services receiving points or rural consumer services centers. Moreover, the kinds of services now available in rural areas are increasingly the same as in urban areas with one-third of rural services needs now being fulfilled directly by urban factories and 521 varieties of service out of 827 total now offered in the republic now available in rural areas.

Rural dwellers demand dry cleaning (30 percent of all rural consumer services order) and television repair (which has grown fourfold since 1980). He suggests that consumer orders in these and other areas are being filled more rapidly and better than in the past.

#### DEVELOPING CITIES, SETTLEMENTS NEED GREENERY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 22 March 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on the need to beautify developing urban and rural areas with trees and other vegetation as part of an overall local concern with environmental protection. However, some urban and rural settlements have neglected their local environment, while growing rapidly in economic terms. Alma-Ata, it notes, is well provided with trees (700,000), parks and green areas of every sort, but many rural settlements are severely lacking in this area. Moreover, even when local efforts have been made to make a rural settlement green, follow-through is often poor and trees die for lack of care.

The editorial calls for large scale efforts to make settlements green during the spring planting season. It notes the potential importance of such efforts for the party food program since fruit trees are often the trees planted.

#### KAZAKH PROFESSIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS ENROLL MORE KAZAKHS, WOMEN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 22 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word interview with S. Zhandosov, chairman of the KaSSR State Committee for Professional and Technical Education, on the present state and future prospects of Kazakh professional and technical schools. The interview was recorded by A. Alibekov.

Zhandosov was asked about present levels of republic professional and technical school development, the state of the material and technical bases of the schools, changes that have occurred in KaSSR professional and technical school education in recent years, whether graduates are actually working within their assigned areas, the idealistic-political education of the schools and the specialities chosen by students. In answer to the first question, Zhandosov records that there are now 459 professional and technical schools in the republic with 183,000 students studying 347 specialties. He notes that 93,000 of these students are Kazakh (40 percent sic!), a reflection of emphasis by party leader Andropov on enlisting more nationalities into the professional and technical schools. Moreover, 47,000 students are women (28 percent). Zhandosov notes plans to increase female enrollment.



Zhandosov notes that major lags in school construction (25-46 percent plan fulfillments) seriously endanger education plans for the present 5-year-plan. As for the education in the schools itself, Zhandosov notes the higher quality of students now in the schools, meaning that educational plans can be fulfilled qualitatively as well as quantitatively.

Zhandosov acknowledges the fact that many students simply study in the schools (and draw stipends) to no good purpose and either fail completely to accept assignments or leave their jobs quickly. He, however, blames the industries and enterprises themselves for many of the problems with young specialists employed by them. He sees inadequate attention to their needs on the part of local managers with the result that urgently needed young cadres quickly move on to other, more pleasant jobs. He complains also of problem students in some schools (delinquents, etc.) and of indecision on the part of some young people about their careers. They must, Zhandosov emphasizes, give concern to the needs of society and make quick choices.

#### NEW KAZAKH NATURAL RESERVE ON CASPIAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 24 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word KazTAG announcement by M. Groyser on the opening of a new natural reserve on the Caspian. The new Aqtavborashchy Reserve of 170 hectares, located near the Caspian oil fields, will protect various rare floral and faunal species, including 12 birds and land animals listed in the international and USSR red books. Parts of the new reserve will also be used for recreational purposes by oil workers.

#### NEW KAZAKH BIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE FOUNDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 100-word KazTAG announcement of the creation of a new molecular biology and biochemical institute under the KaSSR Academy of Sciences. The new institute, created out of the Alma-Ata Botanical Institute, will be the 32nd research organization under the KaSSR Academy of Sciences. The new institute, like its predecessor, will continue to focus its research activities upon plants.

#### ALMA-ATA PEDESTRIANS IGNORE TRAFFIC LAWS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by M. Qasymzhanova, worker of the Alma-Ata State Auto Inspectorate, and A. Ysymov on Alma-Ata traffic accidents and the role of pedestrians in causing them. The article is published under the rubric "Traffic Safety."

The continual expansion of the state automobile park has resulted in substantial benefits for the people's economy. However, at the same time, it has increased the importance of traffic safety.

The republic capital of Alma-Ata, Qasymazhanova and Ysymov go on, is a leader in this regard and has made special efforts to promote traffic safety in the

process of establishing modern roads. Traffic movement along city streets, for example, is controlled by an automatic control system with 180 city traffic lights and lighted road signs. The city's diagnostic station, moreover, they continue, inspects vehicles to ensure their safety.

In spite of these measures, however, traffic accidents, more than 1,000 a year, are all too frequent occurrences and result in considerable loss to the state in money that could profitably be applied elsewhere. Seeking for explanations for the frequency of occurrence of such accidents, the authors note that 40-47 percent are the fault of pedestrians and that 50-60 persons are killed each year and more than 400 injured in them.

#### KZYL-ORDA PROCURATOR INVESTIGATES AGRICULTURE MISMANAGEMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by O. Boranbayev, procurator of the Kzyl-Orda Oblast and third class legal counselor, on actions by his office and its branches to halt numerous violations of law in Kzyl-Orda Oblast agriculture. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Law."

Boranbayev details some of the types of law violation uncovered, noting widespread petty theft, pilfering and embezzlements that are having a highly adverse effect on agricultural plan fulfillment. Although stressing the positive cooperation of all concerned to apprehend and punish those responsible, Boranbayev complains of unwillingness of the authorities to take action in some cases, even after crime has been discovered. He also complains of the presence of convicted felons on people's control committees and even within procurator organizations who use their positions of trust for crime.

#### KAZAKH PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE LAMBASTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 30 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by O. Ghabdeshev on poor education and other problems at the Gur'yev Pedagogical Institute. The article is published under the rubric "Discipline Has Been on the Slide at the Gur'yev Pedagogical Institute."

The Gur'yev Pedagogical Institute was the first and remains the only institution of higher learning in the Atyrav Region. Today it has some 3,600 day and external students, 27 departments and more than 200 teachers. Most of its graduates are assigned to rural schools of the oblast.

Ghabdeshev charges that the institute is poorly run, makes little effort to meet educational plans, is poorly managed and in general has a poor "moral-psychological atmosphere" that adversely influences students who often do poorly on the job or move on soon to other occupations. Ghabdeshev, moreover, condemns the faculty's "immorality," boozing, thievery, pilfering and other problems for the poor "moral-psychological atmosphere."

Ghabdeshev suggests that one reason that things have deteriorated to such a degree is the failure of higher authorities to intervene effectively to correct

"poor labor discipline." He calls upon these authorities to take action since difficulties and problems at the institute have gone on long enough.

#### KAZAKH TELEVISION PLAYS MAJOR ARTS ROLE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 2, February 1983 carries on pages 82-87 a 3,100-word article by S. Orazalinov, distinguished KaSSR cultural worker and chief editor of the Kazakh Television Literary-Drama News Programs chief editorial office, on the role of Kazakh television in promoting the arts. The article is published under the regular rubric "Press, Television, Radio."

Television today is one of the most powerful weapons for ideological and political education work among the masses, Orazalinov begins, since it can reach millions instantaneously and make them into eyewitnesses to important events and promote a proper understanding of them. It also has, he continues, a cultural role to play in the arts.

Orazalinov discusses the arts on Kazakh television since 1958 with special reference to the arts news functions of his own editorial office. He shows how Kazakh television has learned to transcend the early technical limitations of the media and advance to a high level of sophistication today with presentations to a public that Kazakh television has itself helped to educate. He complains, however, at the same time, of neglect of the medium by the Kazakh Ministry of Culture and its frequent lack of support in the form of making major theater and arts collectives available for television performances. He also castigates the quality of some arts news programs and a failure on the part of some program producers, performers, etc. to understand and come to grips with the peculiarities of the medium. These and other problems, he concludes, must be overcome both because of the importance of the medium and also because of its mass audience that is less tolerant of error and failure and deserves, as the largest arts mass audience, the best.

#### International

#### EMIGRES ASSURED KAZAKH LANGUAGE USE STRONG

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 152, March 1983 carries on pages 2-3 a 1,500-word article by Rabiga Syzdykova, corresponding member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, on the wide use of Kazakh in the KaSSR and the impact that this use is having on the language itself. Language changes due to its own, internal pressures and also due to the influence of its social role. Thus, Kazakh and other national languages of the Soviet Union are enjoying an unprecedented development and are flourishing due to official, state encouragement of their use in every area of national life, production and government.

To illustrate her point, Syzdykova reviews the broadened base of Kazakh language use in education, books, the press, on the mass media, on stage, in government and in other official connections and underscores the linguistic enrichment and change that has resulted. She notes, for example, that nearly 2,500 primary

and secondary schools now exist in the KaSSR with more than 1 million students, in which the Kazakh language is the primary vehicle of instruction while the language is also used broadly in republic higher education institutions. As for books and the press, Syzdykova records that even in 1967 some 239 different books were published in the KaSSR in Kazakh on a wide variety of technical and nontechnical subjects and that numbers of books published and their printings have increased greatly since that time, with a particular emphasis on Kazakh literature which has attained unheard of heights. She also catalogues the many Kazakh language journals and papers now published (159 journals in all) including ZHULDYZ (circulation 160,000), QAZAQSTAN AYYELDERI (circulation 356,000) and the newspaper LENINSHIL ZHAS (circulation 235,000).

Syzdykova notes the importance of the fact that the language is widely used. As a result, new words and terms are needed. She notes that Russian is a source of new terms and words not only from Russian itself, but also from other languages through Russian.

Throughout her article, Syzdykova stresses the actual status of Kazakh as a widely used language in the KaSSR. This is no doubt intended to call to mind unfavorable comparisons with the repressed state of Kazakh language use outside the USSR (i.e. in the countries of BIZDING OTAN's readers).

TAJIK SSR

## Social and Cultural Affairs

### TAJIK DISCUSSION OF 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF FORMATION OF USSR

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki 1982 No 12 (December) carries on pages 41-47 under the rubric "Sixty Most Glorious Years" a 2,750-word article by M. Kholov (president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Tajik SSR) titled "Celebration of Great Friendship and Brotherhood of the Masses" in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Kholov notes that "one of the greatest victories of socialism is the liberation of women." He contrasts the ignorance and isolation of prerevolutionary Eastern women with their emancipation and economic and cultural activities in the Soviet era. Women account for 45 percent of those with middle or higher education in the Tajik SSR. They constitute 39 percent of the total labor force in the republic, 50 percent of the workforce in education, 73 percent in health, and 40 percent in science and science administration. Sixteen women are members of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In the Tajik SSR, 123 women hold high state office and 13,216 are deputies in local soviets. The fact that 46 inhabitants of the Tajik SSR are deputies in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR makes it possible "that the national characteristics and best interests of the republic be more fully taken into account."

### TAJIK SSR'S POSITION AS PART OF USSR

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki 1982 No 12 (December) carries on pages 65-71, under the rubric "Sixty Glorious Years," an article by V. Pripisnov titled "The Soviet People--Mankind's New Social and International Community." While paying tribute to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union, the author provides some specific information about the Tajik SSR. For the period from 1960 to 1979, the republic's working class grew by 2.6 percent while in the Armenian SSR it grew by 2.8 percent and in the Moldavian SSR by 3.3 percent. The author notes the importance of the Russian language in the formation of a unified international Soviet culture. He cites 1979 census data indicating that 16.3 million non-Russians speak Russian as their first language and another 61.3 million speak it as their second language. The author notes the rising percentage of nonlocal nationalities living in the Tajik SSR. In 1926, Russians accounted for 0.7 percent of the population; in 1979, 10.4 percent. Other nonlocal nationalities comprised 24.7 percent of the population in 1926 and 30.8 percent in 1979.

## ETHNIC HARMONY IN A TAJIK SSR FACTORY

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki, 1982 No 12 (December), carries on pages 84-87 a 1,450-word article by I. Kalonov (director of the "Krupskaia" silk complex in Dushanbe) titled "On the Basis of Unity and Friendship." The author's theme is that many different nationalities work together in friendly, comradely way at the "Krupskaia" silk complex. Kalonov reports that people from 37 different Soviet nationalities work at the factory, including Tajiks, Uzbeks, Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Tatars, and Kalmyks. Three people's contributions are of special attention. One is a Tajik woman identified by her first name, Khosiat. She is an outstanding worker who has joined the party and is now deputy chief of the union at the complex. Ekaterina Goncharova has worked at the complex for a long time. She received medals for her especially productive work during the 10th and 11th Five-Year Plans. Much of her work involves training "girls of the local nationality." Tens of Tajik girls have been her students. Viktor Aleksandrovich Medvedev is head of the complex's largest department, weaving No 1, where 700 people work. Medvedev strives to increase further the prevailing spirit of brotherhood. "Here every worker, regardless of national affiliation, works very productively under the slogans 'One for all and all for one' [and] 'Let us work without laggards.'"

## TEACHING PATRIOTISM IN A TAJIK SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAKTABI SOVETI in Tajiki 1982 No 9 (September) carries on pages 8-9 an 850-word article by Iu. Bobokhonov, titled "Teaching Belief in International Friendship." Bobokhonov, who teaches history and social science in a middle school, discusses how he teaches his students about patriotism. His students learn from the ideas of Brezhnev, Cicero, D. I. Fonvizin, F. Schiller, and M. I. Kalinin. At photograph exhibitions of Soviet heroes, the students are especially interested in M. V. Frunze, V. V. Kuibyshev, M. I. Kalinin, G. K. Ordzhonikidze, A. S. Shcherbakov, and S. M. Budennyi.

## Economics

### REPORT BY TAJIK CP FIRST SECRETARY ON STATE OF ECONOMY

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki 1982 No 12 (December) carries on pages 25-40 a 7,600-word article by R. N. Nabiev (general secretary of the Tajik CP Central Committee) titled "Let Us Make Use of All Resources." This is the printed version of Nabiev's report to the Central Committee plenum.

Nabiev opens by discussing the progress made by the Tajik SSR in agricultural production since the mid-1960's and the importance of increased production of livestock and livestock feed. Nabiev also notes the republic's satisfactory 1982 harvest, with cotton the most important crop. He then proceeds to discuss a number of agricultural problems, including water shortages, technological backwardness, and a poor attitude on the part of some workers and party members.

Only 8 percent of the area of the Tajik SSR is currently farmed. The mountains, which reduce the amount of arable land, are also a source of water which can be used for irrigation. An expensive project for irrigating land in the foothills is currently under construction. The party does not pay sufficient attention to the importance of water for agriculture. Yet proper use of water is important for increasing agricultural output in general and livestock feed production in particular.

Crop allocation remains a problem. At issue is the proper balance among livestock feed, vegetables, and cotton. Cotton has predominated at the expense of the other two. Vegetable cultivation should be concentrated (although not exclusively) on land near cities. The use of the republic's 1.8 million hectares of forests requires careful study. Some 700,000 hectares of this has long been farmed by kolkhozes and sovkhoses but the productivity is low. While the party is concerned with increased production of all grains, corn production is the primary concern. Even though corn production has increased in the past 5 years, the level remains low because crop rotation is so little used, a problem which also affects cotton production. In the Tajik SSR, the yield per hectare of corn for silage is roughly half the minimum acceptable level. Tajik factories which process agricultural products currently lack the means to mix livestock feed grains. There is a shortage of granaries in the republic. Each year, fewer granaries are built than the 5-year plan requires. The existing facilities can accommodate only 60 percent of the silage produced. Pasturage provides a large part of the food for the republic's livestock. The pastures are not considered farm property. Therefore no one is concerned with them at harvest time. The increase of grain production in the republic will require increased investment on the local level but is also an issue Gosplan should consider. A majority of the Tajik SSR's grain for human consumption comes from outside the republic.

Livestock and poultry production are low. In some rayons there has been no increase; in others, production has declined. Milk production is also low in some rayons.

Agricultural technology is not what it should be, a problem which sometimes causes poor harvests. Where new machinery has been introduced for harvesting grain for livestock feed, its use has not been properly supervised. Therefore, most of the time the machinery is not used. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetables are both working on the issues of training machine operators and the actual performance of such personnel. In some localities, the introduction of improved technology lags. Chemical fertilizer should be more widely used. The republic's scientists have not made a sufficient contribution to improving agriculture (especially livestock and forage production) although their contribution is increasing.

While some workers on Tajik sovkhoses and kolkhozes do good or superior work, others do not care. Nabiev particularly notes those workers who have some "objective" explanation for their shortcomings. In Kulyabskaya Oblast the party Committee produced good resolutions about the livestock problems but nothing has come of these resolutions in subsequent months. In parts of the oblast livestock production has failed to improve; in other parts it has

grown worse. Throughout the republic there are hundreds of agricultural specialists who are working in jobs unrelated to agriculture. Something must be done about this.

Nabiev's solutions include increased criticism and self-criticism, devoting greater attention to training cadres, and the exercise of strict party and state discipline and supervision to ensure the execution of directives. The party's highest agricultural priorities are increases in animal forage production, fishing in lakes and canals, and fruit and vegetable production (especially citrus fruits). However party policy is not implemented with sufficient thoroughness. Tajik state organs, especially the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetables, must work for the full implementation of party policy. The primary reason for recurrent shortcomings in agricultural production is "weak supervision of the implementation of party and government resolutions..." This entails insufficient educational work among cadres and, sometimes, ignorance of local working conditions. Leadership training must be given to the young and to women. Party cadres need more political and specialized training. In some rayons, the turnover of cadres in charge of economic activities is too rapid, impeding specialists' work. The strengthening of party personnel, especially at the middle level, is a growing problem for which there is no answer. A full scale agitation/propaganda campaign is necessary in all agri-industrial complexes to mobilize all economic reserves for the overfulfillment of the second year of the plan. Newspapers, journals, radio, and television must all give clearer accounts of the activities of the party and government in resolving economic problems, exemplary work done in villages, etc. Party committees must direct Komsomol efforts towards leadership in animal husbandry, amassing stores of animal feed, corn cultivation, the education of machine operators, and the teaching of specialties to cadres in vocational and technical schools.



UZBEK SSR

## Political Affairs

### COMMUNISTS TOLD TO OBSERVE PARTY RULES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word double-column lead editorial titled "The Communist Is the Party's Soldier." The editorial is critical of communists who are not guided by the Rules of the CPSU in their official, labor, and personal activities. When communists fail to act as the party's soldiers the healthy atmosphere of labor collectives is destroyed and indiscipline, disorganization, toadyism, and eyewash increase. Communists must be exacting in their observation of party rules and intolerant of individuals who violate party, state, and labor discipline, who do not observe Leninist norms of party life, who neglect their party obligations, and who use their party membership to create special privileges for themselves. The editorial cites the cases of two party officials in Urgench who were booted out for failure to fulfill their pledges and for tolerance toward those who violated party rules and ethical norms. It further states that partkoms must maintain the honor and prestige of the party and preserve the purity of its ranks. The editorial concludes that the Rules of the CPSU are binding on every communist: "No matter where or in what position communists work they are obligated to unceasingly observe this sacred law."

### PARTY ORGANIZATIONS' CONTROL OVER EXECUTION OF DECISIONS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Execution of the Decision." The editorial notes that party committees and party bureaus have reviewed how party and state directives are being carried out and have found that party organizations are not exercising adequate control toward this aspect of their duties. Many organizations are content to make reports and release information at their meetings instead of dealing with organizational problems and aiming for practical results. Reports from commissions responsible for controlling the activities of communists and administrators are rarely heard at these meetings. In addition, partorgs are apathetic toward the proposals and letters of workers, are insufficiently concerned with assuring that shop party organizations make directives operational, and generally do not follow a business-like approach to their work.

## Economics

### UZBEK WORKERS DECIDE TO STAY IN NONCHERNOZEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by Gh. Shermuhamedov titled "Notes From the Non-chernozem Zone: [Part] I. Bravery." The introduction to this article explains that the author is an Uzbekfilm Studio director who has visited the nonblack earth zone several times. Shermuhamedov tells of the work of Komsomol brigades from Uzbekistan in that area. The members of one detachment have sworn that "Until we turn the nonblack earth lands into a productive area, we won't go anywhere." Shermuhamedov cites the Trust head engineer Sergey Kudrya: "Most of the Komsomol youth have come to Novgorod Oblast to work here not just temporarily, but permanently [muqim]. Our kollektiv, consisting of representatives of 14 nationalities serving selflessly in the divisions of our trust, is presently working on construction of many buildings for housing, schools, kindergartens and storehouses for fruits and vegetables on the Tashkent State Farm. Beginning next year we will start work on building a stadium and a pool." The author provides some biographical data on members of a 40-person brigade from Andizhan. Gennadiy Toshmatov, detachment commissar, used to work in a motor transport factory in Sovetabad; his wife, Yevgeniya, is working as a bookkeeper in a village soviet; they have a son named Aleksey. Qobiljon Qobilov is a bricklayer. Tolib Qosimov, an installer from Leninsk, is married to Lidiya, who works in the same brigade as her husband as an automatic crane operator. They have two children, Vahojon and Viktoriya.

In 1982 there were 7 Komsomol weddings (in this detachment?); this year 12 young men and women will get married. The article emphasizes the improved living conditions enjoyed by those working in the region. It refers to athletic teams and the recently organized music ensemble "Tasvir." There have also been concerts by groups which have come on tour from Uzbekistan.

### UZBEK BRIGADE PROLONGS STAY IN NONCHERNOZEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 24 March 1983 carries on page 2 a report by an unnamed TASS-UZTAG correspondent in Shimsk, Novgorod Oblast titled "Having a Part in the Renewal." The dispatch tells of Tursunpolat Rasulov who, as a Komsomol member, came several years ago from Uzbekistan to work in Shimsk settlement (Novgorod Oblast) in the special mechanized "Tashkent-1" column of the Uznovgorodvodstroy Trust. He has since been accepted into the Communist Party. The brigade with which Rasulov has worked has accomplished some very difficult tasks. "All members of the brigade are representatives of Uzbekistan. Although the period of their training was up quite a while ago, they are not thinking of leaving for their native regions: they have gotten married, received apartments, and most importantly, in their difficult pioneering work, they have come to understand true worker friendship which helps to be in the forefront of socialist competition."

#### PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING COTTON PLANTING STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 March 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial titled "The School of Advanced Experience." The editorial follows a decision of the CPUz Central Committee "Concerning measures for intensifying preparations for spring planting," which calls for bringing preparations to the level where planting can take place on every farm in the space of 5 or 6 days in order to make optimal use of the natural dampness of the soil. The editorial points out that failure to make adequate preparations usually results in harvest failures. In 1982, 301 collective and state farms failed to meet their plans and remained indebted to the state by 242,000 tons of cotton. Moreover, numerous farms had a yield factor below the republic average. Leaders of such farms tried to blame the weather and the water shortage for their shortcomings but the fault largely lay with their slackness in equipment repair, planting, and application of fertilizers.

#### SLOW GROWTH NOTED IN POTATO CULTIVATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by O. Tilovberdiyev titled "Problems in an Important Branch." The author reviews the development of and problems facing potato cultivation in the republic. During the 9th Five-Year Plan annual potato production was 102,800 tons, and during the 10th Five-Year Plan 141,200 tons. Following party decisions of November 1980 and September 1981 aimed at developing this branch production rose to 243,000 tons in 1981 and higher still in 1982. Farms in Kalinin, Orzhonikidze, Samarkand, Rishtan, and Yangikurgan Rayons became specialized in cotton cultivation. Unfortunately, the author continues, growth and productivity of this branch remain low. In 1982 Bukhara, Navoi, and Syrdarya Oblasts failed to meet their plans, and average yields were 40-45 tsentners per hectare or lower, compared to 190-200 tsentners elsewhere in the republic. Cultivation and harvesting are still largely done by hand, which increases costs. Construction of specialized sovkhozes, and particularly of warehouses, is way behind. A major problem is that the republic must still import 60,000-70,000 tons seed potatoes annually because measures to create a local seed base have not been implemented. This situation is worsened by the fact that 20-25 percent of these imported potatoes are lost due to rot or damage during shipping, loading, and storage. Tilovberdiyev also points out that numerous farms have failed to observe the directive of the 1981 decision calling for all cotton and rice farms to cultivate at least 15-20 hectares in potatoes.

#### APPEAL MADE FOR BIOLOGICAL PESTICIDES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by Emin Usmonov titled "The Call of Duty." Usmonov addresses the problem of the environmental damage being caused by increasing use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides, and urges that new biological pesticides be used. He notes that because defoliants and other chemical preparations are spread from early spring to late fall a number of farmers have begun to fear going near fields. Also, in recent years,

the application of excessive amounts of mineral fertilizers has led to cases of poisoning from eating contaminated vegetables and melons. Moreover, fish species are dying out in contaminated waters and medicinally beneficial plants are disappearing. Usmonov makes a plea for the use of a sulphuric powder named "suspenziya," an organic pesticide that was developed to replace a sulphur and lime mixture used to fight cotton spiders, and for the use of beneficial insects named "trikhogramma" and "khabrobrakon," which have proved to be effective against harmful pests. He expresses support for the establishment of a single republic center for research on biological plant protection, with a focus on "trikhogramma" and "khabrobrakon," and urges that obstacles to the production and dissemination of "suspenziya" be removed.

#### BREAD RESPECT CAMPAIGN MOUNTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 400-word letter from S. Shermuhamedov, UzSSR minister of education, titled "Once More on Bread." The letter commends the newspaper for its timely and important campaign against the waste of bread, and pledges ministry support for the effort. Bread respect testimonials and articles revealing waste appeared in the newspaper throughout March.

#### GAS SUPPLY TO SYRDARYA GRES INCREASES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Thanks to the Shurtan Gas Workers." The report states that 1 billion cubic meters of gas has reached the Syrdarya GRES from the Shurtan Gas Complex since the beginning of 1983. This amount was reached 15 days earlier than in 1982 due to the expansion of capabilities at the complex and to the finishing of a 400-kilometer pipe leading from the Karshi Steppe to the GRES.

#### BRIEFS ON WATER WORKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word item titled "New Pump Station." The item states that with the recent launching of a pump station on "Kommuna" Kolkhoz in Pakhtaabad Rayon there are now 150 pump stations in Andizhan Oblast.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 300-word report from UzTAG titled "Work, Amudarya!" The report states that beginning 1 March the turbines, equipment, and control system of the complex at Tuyamuyin GES underwent a 72-hour test in preparation for the launching of the first power block. The block is the first of six, each with 25,000 kilowatts power, which will be joined to the Central Asian Mutually Interrelated Power System by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

#### COTTON, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IMPROVEMENTS TARGETED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,700-word double-column lead editorial titled "Fulfilling Obligations Is Our Sacred Duty." The editorial reviews 1983 socialist obligations

and keys on specific problems and goals in cotton cultivation and animal husbandry. The major goals in cotton cultivation are to increase the cultivation of long-staple variety cotton, raise productiveness through systematic application of local and mineral fertilizers, and expand the use of harvesting machines. In 1982 only 10-16 percent of the crop was machine harvested in some rayons of Bukhara, Kashkadarya, and Samarkand Oblasts, a situation that must be improved. In the area of animal husbandry more serious attention must be devoted to production of feed grains. Rotation of crops is vital to this goal, but unfortunately on many farms in Karakalpakstan, Kashkadarya, Syrdarya, and Khorezm Oblasts, this method is being utilized at only 25-40 percent of its potential. Animal husbandry is being put on an industrial footing. There are now 180 livestock, pig raising, and dairy complexes, and 48 poultry factories in the republic. A machine building industry for animal husbandry is coming into existence. The means for developing production is coming into existence. The means for developing production have been put into the hands of the republic's 159 agroindustrial unions, and a commission for dealing with the problems of the agroindustrial complex has been formed under the Presidium of the UzSSR Council of Ministers.

#### TYUMEN OIL SHIPPED TO FERGANA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word report from UzTAG titled "Tyumen Oil in Fergana." The report states that oil is being shipped by train to the "Fergananefteorgsintez" Union from the Surgut-Omsk-Pavlodar-Chimkent oil pipe in Southern Kazakhstan. Train shipments to the refinery take 2 days. The oil not only makes it possible to bring to full capabilities the previously idle refinery, but also provides a constant supply of oil for agricultural machinery in Central Asia.

#### PCC FINDS FUEL, ENERGY WASTE AT GOSKOMSEL'KHOZTEKHNIKA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 500-word article under the "At the UzSSR People's Control Committee" rubric titled "The Result of Irresponsibility." The committee reports that the UzSSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and its divisions have not been carrying out directives on fuel and energy conservation. Investigation revealed that in 1982 seven oblast administrations failed to meet assignments on gasoline economizing. The Goskom's Main Administration for Repairs and its repair plants were also found to be wasting gasoline, diesel fuel, and oil products, as well as electric energy. Following its investigation the People's Control Committee took appropriate steps with respect to S. Lapushner, chief of the Main Administration of Repairs, and V. Podgayko, chief of the Main Administration of Repair Plants, for allowing waste of fuel and energy resources.

#### BUKHARA CANAL BEING RECONSTRUCTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by newspaper special correspondents U. Yusupov and H. Qodirov titled "Silver Belt." The correspondents review the capabilities of the Amu-Bukhara Canal and discuss the goals of reconstruction work.

The 233-kilometer long canal has made it possible to improve the irrigation of 73,000 hectares and to reclaim 20,000 hectares of land in the Urtachul, Malikchul, Kutchi, Dzhilvan, and Varakhsha massifs of Bukhara and Navoi Oblasts. The canal must now be reconstructed in order to reclaim land in the Karavulbazar massif, which will require expansion of its present flow of 270 cubic meters water per second to 315 cubic meters, and building an additional 33-kilometer long section. The "Amubukharakanalstroy" Administration has been charged with the task of completing reconstruction work by the time spring has set in. The correspondents note that the administration has been lagging in its work.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

##### KOMSOMOL PAPER CALLS FOR ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA, NEW RITES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 700-word lead article titled "For Militant Atheism." The tone is set early in the article with a citation of Andropov's November 1982 call for improving the effectiveness of ideological and political training activity. The article also quotes a statement by Rashidov which says that bold activity in introducing new customs and ceremonies will help to raise the population's cultural level, and Rashidov's words that "It is necessary for us to widely use for our own benefit the most progressive popular traditions, introduce into them a new socialist content, and improve by all measures the atheistic upbringing of the population."

Although, the article notes, work is being carried out in a broad way to introduce new traditions in the republic, "we are struggling against reactionary, particularly religious, traditions and ways which are alien to the life of Soviet youth, to our ideology, and to our population." Propaganda is needed "because some young people understand the religious convictions of old believers as precepts for themselves, and attempt to blindly carry out religious traditions and ceremonies." The article stresses that scientific-atheistic propaganda plays an important role in ideological work. It also emphasizes the importance of new holidays such as May Day, Lenin's birthday, Armed Forces Day, International Women's Day, Victory Day and the anniversary of the October Revolution. These holidays play an important role in binding and bringing closer together the various nationalities and peoples who celebrate them, and in bringing up the younger generation in the feeling of nationwide [umummilliy] pride. Likewise, celebrations and traditions which concern certain trades, such as the Harvest Holiday, Hammer and Sickle and Navroz bayrami [Spring holiday] have found a place in our life. Personal celebrations, such as those commemorating birth registration and marriage, Komsomol celebrations and receipt of passport are widely practiced in every oblast of the republic. "Each of these traditions possesses its own content, order of celebration and customs, and preparation and celebration of them is helping to inculcate communist morality in our youth, and is acquiring great significance in the struggle against old survivals and reactionary religious traditions."

The article claims that "in recent years an integral coming together has been taking place of national and international traditions. By organically joining

together and mutually enriching each other, they are becoming a powerful force in the struggle against religious traditions and customs." The article concludes by calling for further spread of new customs and ceremonies as a way to fight religious survivals.

#### FORMS OF ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA OVER RECENT YEARS IN UzSSR OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by M. Jabborova (senior methodologist of the Republic House of Scientific Atheism) titled "Fruitfulness of Atheistic Training." The article outlines some of the successes of atheistic propaganda in Uzbekistan over recent years. Among other things, it refers to the preparation of atheistic cadre in the local areas, the improvement in quality and quantity of lectures and discussions, the publication of many books and other materials on atheism, and the improvement of activities of atheistic schools and people's universities. There are filials of the Republic House of Scientific Atheism in every oblast of the republic. The themes of the lectures conducted by these organizations have included atheistic theory and history, Soviet Islamic studies aimed at revealing the modernist activities of present day Moslems, and propaganda of new customs. The number of conferences and seminars held concerning problems of scientific atheism at the oblast, city and rayon levels has grown in recent years. One seminar, jointly sponsored by the Tashkent City Education Department, the Institute for Raising Teacher Qualifications, and the city "Knowledge" Society was held in February. Among the lectures given at that seminar was one by B. Ibrohimov (city representative of the Religious Affairs Council of the USSR Council of Ministers) "On Activities of Official and Unofficial Religious Organizations and Societies of the City of Tashkent." There were 300 participants in that Tashkent seminar.

#### EVEN TODAY'S EDUCATED YOUTH REQUIRE ATHEISTIC TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 March 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Sh. Botirov (candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Docent) titled "The Spiritual Face of Youth." The article emphasizes the need for atheistic training today, even though on the whole young people are well educated. Botirov claims that rapid changes in industry, agriculture, science and technology, culture, and people's spiritual world bring rapid changes in knowledge and thinking. This demands "a struggle against partially existing vestiges of old ways, religious concepts, reactionary remnants, and all manifestations of bourgeois ideology." "The education[al level] of today's youth is high, and its spiritual world is rich, but despite this it is necessary to follow the life of youth during many years and to conduct atheistic work among them. According to the conclusions of sociological research on the question of atheism and religion, it is necessary to say that religious survivals, vestiges of old ways and incorrect perceptions are still held in the psyche and consciousness of certain members of today's youth. The reason is the narrowness of their level of knowledge and their insufficient appreciation on the socialist way of life. The defenders of religion and modernists are very skillfully making use of this. The religious believers and their defenders in the local areas are adapting religious convictions and

old style customs to young people's taste. Utilizing the experience of Islam over many centuries, they are attempting to make religious customs, learning, and especially religious morality attractive in the eyes of workers [mehnatkashlar], and in particular to show that these phenomena can incline people, especially young people, toward Islam.

"No old concept, in particular no religious survival connected with people's consciousness, their world view, conviction or customs will disappear on its own or give up its place easily. Therefore, in order to bring young people up in the spirit of scientific materialism, it is necessary to struggle against old survivals, religious remnants, and scientifically unfounded doctrines and concepts, and to expose them from a Marxist-Leninist perspective with simple, plain, comprehensible and real-life examples."

#### REGIONAL SEMINAR ON ATHEISTIC UPBRINGING IN ANDIZHAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 24 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 400-word report titled "Seminar Meeting of Organizers of Atheistic Upbringing." Yesterday a zonal seminar-meeting of organizers of atheistic upbringing of youth began work in Andizhan. Komsomol workers, lecturers and workers of youth newspapers from Azerbaijan, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are participating. The seminar-meeting, organized by the Komsomol Central Committee, will generalize experience gathered by Komsomol organizations in the atheistic upbringing of youth.

The first plenary meeting opened with an introduction by the Deputy Chief of Komsomol Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department V. A. Mal'yutin. Andizhan Oblast Party Committee Secretary M. Kh. Muhitdinov spoke on "The CPSU 26th Congress on One of the Directions of the Ideological Work of the Atheistic Upbringing of Workers." Mal'yutin gave a report "The Komsomol 19th Congress on the Tasks of the Komsomol Committee in Further Strengthening the Atheistic Upbringing of Youth." Director of Scientific Atheism Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee V. A. Garadzha gave a report on "Religion and the Current Ideological Struggle," and the director of the Interrepublic Tashkent filial of the same institute, A. Q. Qochqorov, delivered a report "On Some Questions of Organizing Atheistic Work Among Young People." Also participating in the meeting were sector chief of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee D. N. Ghaniyev, Deputy Chairman of the Board of the All-Union "Knowledge" Society Yu. K. Fizhevskiy, department chairman of the Scientific Atheism Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee K. M. Kerimov, and Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee Secretary O. J. Ismoilov. After lunch the participants broke into groups to visit various areas of Andizhan Oblast.

#### ATHEIST CONFERENCE IN ANDIZHAN CONTINUES

[Text] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 page 1 "Atheistic Upbringing--An Important Matter," Andizhan (Reported by our special correspondent). The zonal seminar-meeting of organizers of atheistic upbringing for youth taking place here continued its work yesterday. The participants of the meeting heard the following reports: Deputy Chief of the Board of the



All-Union "Knowledge" Society Yu. K. Fizheyskiy on "The Propaganda of Scientific-Atheist Learning Among Youth"; Department Chief of the Religious Affairs Council under the USSR Council of Ministers A. A. Nurullayev on "Some Questions of the Present State of Religion in the USSR"; and Senior Research Associate of the Scientific Atheism Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee K. Kerimov on "Social-Political Reasons for the International Scale Activization of Islam in the Countries of the Near and Middle East."

Today the participants of the seminar-meeting will take part in the discussion on the topic "Young People and Religion" at the Andizhan Cotton-Growing Institute and in the evening at the Yoshlik Palace of Culture.

The seminar-meeting will sum up its work today.

#### CLUB ATHEIST WORK INADEQUATE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 24 March 1983 carries on page 2 a report by I. Nurinov (teacher of Tashkent State Institute of Culture) titled "The Club as a Center for Propaganda." The article focuses on atheist propaganda carried out by clubs. It notes that this activity in the republic leaves much to be desired. "In some rayons there are all conveniences for it, but the various methods of atheistic propaganda are not being utilized." Often clubs limit their work in this area to organizing evening sessions on general subjects. Examples are cited of club buildings which are used only for films; other examples are given of clubs which fail to organize atheistic activities for women's groups. Nurinov discusses various forms of atheistic propaganda; he notes that in individual discussions with believers to help them turn away from religion, the person conducting the discussion should approach sincerely, and not rudely those things which he finds interest the religious person.

#### CASE OF ILLEGAL RELIGIOUS HEALING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 page 1 carries a 200-word report by D. Borshov, second secretary of Nebit-Dag City Committee of Turkmenistan Komsomol, titled "A Word From a Seminar-Meeting Participant." The comments by the participant from Turkmenistan at the Andizhan zonal seminar-meeting on atheistic upbringing include the following: "The Komsomol organizations are carrying out special work among young believers. For example, a bulldozer operator named Arbadov of the Borsa-Kelmas Construction Administration was involved in illegal healing of sick people, and he frightened his own children into believing in God. An end was quickly put to his illegal activity."

#### ATHEISTIC UPBRINGING CONFERENCE COMPLETES WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 26 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word article "Seminar Meeting Sums Up." The article reports on the end of the meeting of organizers of atheistic upbringing held in Andizhan. The reports given the last day of the meeting were as follows: Secretary of

the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee O. J. Ismoilov "From the Experience of Work by Uzbekistan Komsomol Committees in the Field of Atheistic Upbringing of Youth"; Chief of the Cultural-Enlightenment Activities Administration of the UzSSR Ministry of Culture R. H. Khojayeov on "Some Questions of Introducing New Customs and Ceremonies"; and Chief of the Atheism Kafedra of Kiev State University Yu. A. Kalinin "Precise Sociological Research of Atheistic Upbringing." Representatives of various republics also spoke about their respective work in order to share experience. The findings of the seminar-meeting were summed up by Chief of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Komsomol Central Committee V. A. Malyutin.

#### SURKHANDARYA OBKOM SECRETARY ON ATHEISM CAMPAIGN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Kh. Kholiyorov, secretary of the Surkhandarya Obkom, titled "Militant Atheism." Kholiyorov describes steps being taken by the oblast party committee to strengthen its scientific atheism indoctrination. In 1981 zonal seminars on scientific atheism conducted by workers of the Propagita Department of the CPUz Central Committee played a crucial role in enlivening the work of oblast lecturers. Today there are more than 300 atheism lecturers in the oblast nearly all of whom are deeply versed in Marxist-Leninist doctrines on religion and atheism and in methods of atheistic indoctrination. The obkom also offers a special training course and has formed a special division within the Marxist-Leninist University to train new cadres. The oblast filial of the republic Scientific Atheism House has now begun to play an important role in coordinating atheism propaganda. Its workers have studied the history of sites considered "holy" and compiled historical materials and maps of them which serve as a handbook for atheism lecturers. It has been found that when the true history of such "holy" places is explained the number of pilgrims sharply declines. Steps have also been taken to improve atheistic and scientific training in schools, where there are now 520 atheism corners and 500 young atheists circles. Broader coverage of atheistic themes is being provided by the press, radio, and television. Sections for the propagation of atheistic awareness have been formed under all city and rayon Znaniye organizations. Kholiyorov cites several recent episodes connected with religion. Mullah Muhammadi of a kolkhoz in Denau Rayon was exposed in the press as a fake. Rahmatulla Torayev of a kolkhoz in Saryasiya Rayon admitted to an atheism lecturer that he had falsely proclaimed himself a mullah. Such cases are evidence of the effectiveness of atheism propaganda. Kholiyorov also comments on people's customs and ceremonies that became entwined with religious notions such as the Navroz Bayrami ["Spring Festival"]. He notes that in recent years, thanks in large part to the work of women's soviets, this festival has been rescued from its religious trappings and its popular essence restored. Kholiyorov concludes with the remark that steps must be taken to similarly rescue weddings and other ceremonies from the past.

#### LOCAL ATHEISM LECTURES NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 100-word item by R. Jumaniyozova titled "Important Theme." The item states that special attention is being devoted to increasing atheistic

indoctrination in Khodzhaabad Rayon of Andizhan Oblast. It cites the example of a recent evening held in Bulakbashi Village at which Shukur Valiyev spoke on "Women and Religion," and several others spoke on measures pertaining to the introduction of new customs, traditions, and ceremonies.

#### SCHOOL'S ROLE IN ATHEISTIC TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 3 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 400-word article by D. Yusupova and H. Mamajonov (teachers of School No 40, Chartak city of Namangan Oblast). The authors of the article note that although the social roots for religion no longer exist in the USSR, it is still necessary to carry out anti-religious work. School lessons on literature, history, social science, physics, chemistry and biology possess great potential in atheistic training. A teachers' kollektiv at the authors' school determines which families are religious and conducts individual work with them. The school has an atheistic corner with various exhibits.

#### ATHEISTIC TRAINING IN NAMANGAN OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 1 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by T. Fozilov titled "Effectiveness of Atheistic Training Increasing." The article tells of efforts at School No 25 in Naryn Rayon (Namangan Oblast) to improve the effectiveness of atheistic training. The school's "Young Atheist" circle, led by a history teacher, has 75 members. It has held lectures and discussions on the origin of Islam and its harmful consequences. The school has an atheist hall with various exhibits and a school wall newspaper which is issued regularly.

#### KOLKHOZ CLUB USED FOR NEW STYLE WEDDINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 12 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by Akramjon Vahobov (Moskva Rayon) titled "Everyone Full of Hope." The article reports on a wedding conducted at the recently constructed very ornate club building of Kolkhoz 60 Years of October. The new kolkhoz club has room for 600 people. The groom described in the article had lost his parents at a young age, so the kolkhoz took over the role of his parents in planning the wedding celebration. The celebration included a native song and dance ensemble. The young couple was promised a honeymoon trip to Bulgaria. The author of the article calls for more modern style weddings like this one to be held.

#### RUSSIAN WEEK HELD AT SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 31 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by I. Rahmatullayeva (pupil of Tashkent School No 224) titled "Week Which Interested Everyone." The article reports on "Russian Language Week" recently organized by Tashkent School No 224's Russian Language Circle and Komsomol organization activists. For a whole week pupils of all classes in the school spoke to each other only in Russian. Every day there were special discussions held in Pioneer detachments and Komsomol groups.

"The week helped us more thoroughly master the Russian language, broaden our knowledge, and further increase our love for this great language of wisdom."

#### KOMSOMOL PAPER COMMEMORATES 70TH BIRTHDAY OF PURGED UZBEK POET

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 11 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by Otkir Rashid (candidate of Philological Sciences) titled "Master of the Sharp Pen." The article commemorates the 70th anniversary of the birth of Uzbek poet Usman Nasir, who disappeared during the Purges. Rashid notes that already in the second half of the 1920's Nasir became a prominent Soviet Uzbek poet. The latest work mentioned in the article is one by Nasir written in 1935.

#### UZBEK ORTHOGRAPHY PROPOSALS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 18 March 1983 pages 4-5 and 25 March 1983 pages 4-5 carry a 5,700-word article by Dr of Philology Azim Hojiyev titled "Concerning the Discussion of the Draft Plan of the Basic Principles of Uzbek Orthography." In a brief preface, Matyoqub Qoshjonov, director of the Pushkin Institute of Language and Literature of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, explains that a group of institute scholars published a draft of "The Basic Principles of Uzbek Orthography and Punctuation" in OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI 8 August 1981 for discussion. Nearly 50 articles were published on the draft in that newspaper and in OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI up to July 1982. Authors of the draft took into consideration some of those proposals in revising the draft. However, there were also a number of opinions that were not acceptable. These are dealt with by Azim Hojiyev.

Hojiyev begins with the statement that articles which concerned letters of the alphabet were irrelevant to the question of orthography and punctuation, and were thus not considered in the revision. These included proposals to correct letters that stood for two sounds, such as ~~ж~~ which is pronounced j in Uzbek words and zh in Russian words, or two letters that stand for one sound, such as ~~нр~~ for ~~н~~ . Hojiyev states that too many scholars ignored the simple criterion that proposals had to do with spelling. He then turns to an examination of incorrect proposals that were relevant to spelling questions and devotes long sections to the use of hyphens and the spelling of compound words. In a final section, Hojiyev heavily criticizes the article of Nasim Mamatov titled "Once More on the Spelling of Compound Words" that appeared in OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI 30 July 1982. Not only did this article amount to a "personal draft plan" on this question--one published without the authority of any establishment or organization--but it was also fundamentally in error. The remainder of this article constitutes a detailed criticism of Mamatov's proposals.

#### EDITOR STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 4 March 1983 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Maqsud Qoriyev, chief editor of SOVET OZBEKISTONI, titled "Russian Language Teacher." Qoriyev bases this piece on reminiscences of his first Russian language teacher, Mamed Umarov,

43 years ago. He recalls that his year of instruction from Umarov was so influential that a life-long attraction for Russian literature and language was awakened in him. Although Russian language teaching was weak after the war, today Uzbek children have the opportunity to learn their native language well, and can also learn Russian in Russian schools. Qoriyev feels that Russian language teaching should be offered in all Uzbek schools, especially those in rural areas. Russian serves as the medium through which Uzbeks gain access to the works of great writers like Shakespeare, Byron, Dreiser, and Mark Twain. At the same time, knowing Russian expands the potential of writers "for preserving the purity of our national language, for creatively using the progressive traditions and forms of classical and modern Russian literature, for creating complex and fullbodied characters, and for profoundly reflecting on the life, work, thoughts, and way of life of our contemporaries." Qoriyev concludes with the statement: "For this all nationalities, peoples, and sub-nationalities living and working in the multi-national country of the Soviets are eternally grateful to the great Communist Party and its wise, Leninist nationality policy."

#### RUSSIAN TERMED 'ANCHOR' OF UZBEK LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by Izzat Sulton titled "Miracle-working Anchor." This testimonial to the importance of Russian literature and language ends with the statement: "The ideological and esthetic experience of the vast Russian literature is our anchor. This anchor has two points. One is humanism, the other is artistic skill. I believe in the miracle-working properties of this anchor, because the creative achievements of hundreds of writers who have known how to use this anchor correctly stand before my eyes."

#### RUSSIAN CALLED VITAL TO UZBEK POETRY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by Jumaniyoz Jabborov titled "My Master Language." This testimonial to the importance of Russian literature and language includes the following statements: "There is no doubt that all of the great accomplishments of modern Uzbek literature and culture have been achieved in cooperation with the great Russian language." "The present high level of development of Uzbek poetry would be impossible to imagine without the enormous and vital influence of Russian poetry."

#### RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION IN SYR-DARYA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 2 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by A. Qolboyev (chief of Education Department, Voroshilov Rayon, Syr-Darya Oblast). This is a report on Russian language instruction in native language schools of Qolboyev's rayon. The author claims that recent years have witnessed improvement in Russian language teaching and learning in the schools and kindergartens of the rayon. Now Russian language is studied in 515 native [milliy] classes. There are 115 multi-member Russian language teacher detachments in the rayon. There are

now seven schools in the rayon which have classes with enriched Russian language study. Last year the rayon held a competition for the best-equipped Russian language laboratory. The methodological laboratory of the rayon department of people's education is undertaking much work to study the most advanced experience of Russian language teachers, and to enrich and disseminate it. For example, the Syr-Darya State Pedagogical Institute imeni Gh. Ghulom held a scientific-theoretical conference called "My Second Mother Tongue."

#### SAMARKAND SCHOOLS FAIL TO USE AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 2 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by S. Muqimov (senior methodologist of Republic Educational-Methodology Cabinet of UzSSR Ministry of Education) and I. Uzbekova (YOSH LENINCHI correspondent). The article, "Let's Put an End to Apathy," printed under the heading "We Sound the Alarm" exposes the under-use and non-use of films in the schools of Samarkand.

#### RUSSIAN LANGUAGE STUDY IN BUKHARA

[Text] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 23 March 1983 page 2 (UzTAG Correspondent) "Studying the Russian Language" A literary quiz on the work of A. M. Gorkiy was held at the School imeni Il'ich of Romitan Rayon, Bukhara Oblast. The quiz [viktorina] has become a form for enriched study of Russian language and literature. This [latest] practice was held on one of the traditional Russian language days at the school--a Tuesday.

The regular broadcasts by the school radio center, thematic literary-artistic evenings, and correspondence with others of the same age in other areas of the country all help the study of the Russian language. The pupils in the upper classes organized their own "Small Tret'yakov Gallery." In this gallery are gathered reproductions of works by famous Russian painters. Acquaintance with their creative work also helps in perfecting the school pupils' knowledge.

#### IMPORTANCE OF KNOWING RUSSIAN STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 4 March 1983 No 10 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by Maqsud Qariyev titled "My Russian Teacher." The Uzbek writer recalls his days as a school pupil studying the Russian language and his Russian language teacher. He comments that "The lesson of experience of my many years [indicates] that due to the sluggishness or perhaps lack of thorough approach of some of my teachers when I was in school, I didn't pay enough attention to the Russian language. Therefore I sometimes have a hard time and cannot fully grasp all the qualities of this colorful, delicate and rich language. As for my children, along with a good knowledge of the Uzbek language [used] in life and at home, some of them study in Russian schools and are learning perfect Russian. This certainly sets a good example. But it is necessary to place even greater stress on the work of teaching Russian in all Uzbek schools, especially rural schools.

"When I think about it, I realize that the Russian language opened up the invaluable treasure of world literature to us writers, and thanks to this language we were enabled to read in our own native language the works of

Shakespeare and Byron, Maupassant and Dumas, Dreiser and Mark Twain, Stevenson and Heine, and other great authors.

"Good instruction, knowledge and ability to write freely in the Russian language opens up opportunities to preserve the purity of our own national language, to utilize creatively the most advanced traditions and forms of narration of classical and contemporary Russian literature, to create full-blooded complex images, and to discuss in depth the life, work ideas and everyday living of our contemporaries."

#### RUSSIAN LANGUAGE GAVE POET PRIDE IN HIS PEOPLE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 4 March 1983 No 10 carries on page 3 a 150-word article by Erkin Vohidov titled "Ode to Freedom." In the series of articles by Uzbek writers about the role of Russian language and literature in their lives, one poet has the following to say: "Russian literature also taught me the feeling of pride. From great Russian literature I learned not merely to be openly proud of my own people, its glory, my forefathers and my present and future, but from Russian literature I also learned to care for and protect them."

#### UZBEK LITERATURE COUNCIL OF USSR WRITERS' UNION LOOKS AT CRIMEAN TATAR POETRY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 11 March 1983, No 11 carries on page 1 a 500-word article by Cherkez-Ali titled "On the Eve of Spring." The article reports on a meeting of the Uzbek Literature Council under the USSR Writers' Union which was held 20 February under the leadership of Anatoliy Sofronov. The meeting discussed the activity in the area of Tatar poetry last year, and its present and future. "The Tatar poet Zokir Qurtnezir gave information about our literature. The works of four poets were analyzed in the discussion. The following expressed their thoughts and opinions about the poetic works at the meeting: renowned literary scholar Professor L. Klimovich; Candidate of Philological Sciences V. Sakharov; critics D. Moldavskiy and T. Davidova; poets and translators V. Vitkovich, R. Kazakova, V. Ghaniyev and D. Kholendro. Tatar authors writing in their native language but living in Moscow Ervin Umerov and Emil' Amitov also spoke." Cherkez-Ali reports some of Klimovich's remarks: "'There is an independent literature of this people written on the pages of a history going far back, but which has not been sufficiently analyzed. This literature, with its development, direction and culture side-by-side with the literatures of other Turkic peoples, at the same time is developing in its own particular style. Today's youth are also using this style and continuing these good traditions, and this is a very happy situation.' Other speakers and writers speaking at the gathering also noted this. At the same time, along with the successes achieved by Tatar literature, such shortcomings which had occurred--in particular shallowness of thought, repetitiveness and [excessive] closeness to each other--were also indicated in a friendly way."

Cherkez-Ali states that Tatar writers returned from the meeting extremely inspired. He thanks in the name of all Tatar writers the first secretaries of the USSR and Uzbekistan Writers' Unions, G. Markov and S. Azimov respectively,

for their efforts in organizing this gathering which was very important for Tatar literature.

#### UZBEK MASTER CRAFTSMAN, RUSSIAN ARCHITECT COMPARED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 11 March 1983, No 11 carries on page 7 a 400-word article by Polat Zohidov titled "Master Toshpolat Arslonqulov." The article is accompanied by a photograph of the Russian architect Shchusev (who, among other objects, designed the Lenin mausoleum) and Uzbek ganch (carving) master Toshpolat Arslonqulov. Zohidov finds parallels in the two men's respective careers. In concluding his article, Zohidov calls for reissuing a book of photographs of Arslonqulov's works and naming one of Tashkent's new streets after him.

#### NEW PLAY ABOUT BABUR NEEDS MORE WORK

Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 11, 11 Mar 83 p 7

[Text] Haydar Muhammadi's drama "Babir" (Umrning bir dovoni [One of Life's Passes]) has been discussed by the repertoire Editorial Board of the Uzbekistan SSR Ministry of Culture Theatre Administration in cooperation with the Uzbekistan SSR Writers' Union and republic Theatre Society.

The life of Babir around Termez and in Kabul in 1503-1505 are taken as the basis for this work. Maksim Karimov, Toshpolat Tursunov, Sotimkhon Inomkhojayev, Yazdon Khudoqulov, Ne'mat Dostkhojayev, Sharofiddin Sharipov, Tora Mirza and others spoke about the play's achievements and shortcomings.

According to the decision of the Repertoire Editorial Board, it was found that it is necessary to continue work on this piece.

#### RUSSIAN TRANSLATIONS OF YOUNG CENTRAL ASIAN POETS PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 11 March 1983, No 11 carries on page 7 a 200-word notice titled "Young Poets of Central Asia." It announces the publication by Moscow's Molodaya Gvardiya Publishers of 'Molodye poety Sredney Azii' (Young Poets of Central Asia). The book, which consists of Russian translations of works by poets from Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, follows in a series of books of analogous work by poets from other parts of the USSR.

#### CARTOON POKES FUN AT FATHERS WHO SKIP ALIMONY PAYMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 11 March 1983, No 11 page 8. A cartoon by Rashid Abdulla shows a woman with a baby in one arm and waving a paper headed "Alimony" in the other. Escaping on a horse with wings is a man [presumably the first woman's ex-husband] and another woman. The man and second woman are apparently Uzbeks as indicated by the doppi on the man's head and the make-up on the woman's eyebrows.



#### TEACHERS INSTITUTE HOLDS CONFERENCE ON RASHIDOV'S WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 18 March 1983, No 12 carries on page 1 a 300-word article by H. Ibrohimov titled "'Dil Amri' Discussed by Readers." Ibrohimov tells of a readers' conference at Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizomiy on the work 'Dil amri' (Command of the heart) by Sh. Rashidov. Ibrohimov refers to Rashidov as a "famous author" and claims Rashidov is the first to create a truly [tom ma"nodagi] Russian character in Uzbek literature.

#### SATIRICAL PIECE BY IRANIAN AUTHOR PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 18 March 1983, No 12 carries a 1,300-word translation of Khusrav Shohoniy's (Iranian author's) satirical piece titled "The Storm."

#### NURSERY OPERATING IN NAME ONLY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 26 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Ibrohim Toshev and Otakhoja Abdakimov (correspondents of Pskentskiy Rayon newspaper MEHNAT BAYROGHI). The article is an expose under the rubric "We Sound the Alarm." It tells of unsatisfactory conditions at a sovkhoz nursery school. The nursery has places for 100 children; before the New Year there were 75 children in attendance. The day the reporters from the newspaper came there were only eight. These turned out to be children of people working there. The food was kept in unsanitary conditions; bags of grain were infested with mice. The administration claimed there was no coal to heat the building, and had given this excuse to the parents of children who might attend. In fact, there was plenty of it lying around. The school was still receiving shipments of food for 75 children even though few actually attended. In conclusion, the reporters ask: "Are the sovkhoz leadership or responsible comrades of the rayon Department of People's Education aware of the present activities of this nursery? Or don't they bother to take a look at this 'rest shelter' on the very edge of the rayon where today the teachers are thoroughly relaxing?"

#### PARTY-MINDEDNESS DEMANDED OF LITERARY CRITICS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 18 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial titled "Criticism and the Literary Process." The editorial discusses the role of literary criticism in improving the ideological and artistic level of Uzbek literature. The UzSSR Writers' Union has discussed over the last 2 months various Uzbek works that appeared in 1982. The conclusion has been reached that fundamental aspects of the literary process are integrally related to aspects of the development of the country as a whole. Thus, literature must be approached from the viewpoint of All-Union demands [repeats for emphasis]. No writer should proceed without such demands in mind because the work of a writer or artist of one nationality is read or viewed from Kamchatka to Klaipeda. The best works of senior Uzbek writers--Komil Yashin, Sharaf Rashidov, Uyghun, Nazir Safarov,

Zulfiya, Sarvar Azimov--should be taken as examples of this level of exactingness. One of the most pressing demands of today is to assure that young writers and artists set lofty goals for themselves and to set the correct example for them. In order to inspire young creative people toward such goals literary criticism must renew its analytical weapons and reinforce its Marxist-Leninist theoretical base. This cannot be accomplished unless literary critics always adopt a party-minded position toward literature and art. Literary critics must have a correct relationship toward manifestations of petty themes, a lack of ideals disguised in various ways, meaningless formalism, a complete detachment from problems that affect the world, and works that reflect extremely petty interests. When truly party-minded standards of literary criticism are neglected cases of excessive praise of one work or another occur. The literary critic can only perform his function honorably when he deals with problems of the literary process and engages in healthy debates and discussions in journals and newspapers.

#### WRITERS UNION MEETING DISCUSSES PAST, FUTURE ACTIVITIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 18 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word report titled "On the Basis of Demands of the Age." The report states that the secretariat of the UzSSR Writers Union met on 17 March to review 1982 activities and discuss the work of 1983. Sarvar Azimov, head of the Writers Union, recalled successful meetings and activities, and stressed the helpfulness of a CPSU Central Committee resolution on literary journals and of a CPUz Central Committee resolution on the Uzbek theater. Azimov noted that there remain a number of problems that must be resolved. There are still too few works being written that fully depict contemporaries, that demonstrate the leadership and organizational role of the party, that portray the heroic labor of industrial and agricultural workers, and that indoctrinate the Soviet people in a spirit of loyalty to communist ideals, patriotism, and socialist internationalism. Also, one of the most important tasks of writers is to devote their works to the struggle against imperialist and reactionary forces. Azimov also points out that there are too many works devoid of artistic and ideological value, particularly those of young writers.

#### CONSUMER SERVICES DEPUTY MINISTER INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word newspaper correspondent interview with Nazikha Jumayeva, UzSSR deputy minister of Consumer Services, titled "Standard of Prosperity." Asked what measures have been taken in 1981-1982 to improve consumer services Jumayeva replies that 39 million rubles in capital investments were spent on 150 large projects, including 23 consumer houses, 3 beauty salons, 16 radio and television repair shops, and 5 drycleaning enterprises. Special attention was paid to developing consumer services in rural areas where there are now 601 consumer houses and 1,303 general receiving points. Asked what measures will be taken to strengthen the ministry's material base Jumayeva responds that emphasis will be placed on home construction and repair, furniture-making and repair, radio and television repair, and automobile repair services. During 1983-1985 the volume of consumer services will increase 1.6 times overall, including 1.8 times in rural areas.

## CONSUMER SERVICES BREAKDOWN IN BUKHARA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by newspaper correspondent H. Qodirov titled "The Quality of Service Must Not Drop." Qodirov describes widespread failures among Bukhara Oblast consumer services combines and enterprises. The oblast average for services per person is 10.32 rubles, compared to 13.68 rubles in Samarkand Oblast and 13.73 for the republic as a whole. A number of services, including drycleaning and various repairs, are bogged down in backwardness. During 1982 consumer service enterprises hired 175 people and fired 612. Qodirov reviews cases of disorganization, disarray, indiscipline, and conspiracies to steal state property. For example, the director of the "Tekhslozhbitpribor" Union conspired to steal nearly 33,000 rubles worth of goods, and another group of combine officials in Kagan City doctored their accounts and embezzled 46,500 rubles. Qodirov expresses the opinion that ministry leaders must be aware of the disorganization, eyewash, and self-interest going on in the oblast.

## SPRING FESTIVAL OBSERVED; WATER POLLUTION DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 March 1983 carries on page 3 a full page of articles and poems in celebration of the coming of spring. In a 1,100-word article titled "I Love the Good," Ibrohim Ghafurov, laureate of the Uzbekistan Lenin Komsomol Prize, speaks of the awakening of the earth and of the growing need for environmental protection. He writes that a number of people are beginning to sense that fruit tastes differently than it did 25 years ago, and he attributes this change to the increasing pollution of water resources. He decries the widespread lack of respect for the value of water and urges that steps be taken to protect its supply and purity before it is too late. Other features on the page deal with spring farming preparations and with spring's rejuvenating powers.

## STATISTICS ON WOMEN CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 March 1983 carries on page 2 a list of figures concerning women, published in connection with international women's day: women account for more than half the workers and employees in the USSR national economy and 47 percent of kolkhoz members; more than 69,000 Uzbekistani working women have received orders and medals, including 115 Heroes of Socialist Labor; there are 178 woman deputies of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet (35 percent of total) and 121,000 women in the republic party; 42 percent of republic workers--or 2 million--are women; women account for 47 percent of industrial workers; there are now 2.7 million mothers raising 4 or more children in the republic, as well as 80,000 Heroine Mothers raising 10 or more.

## HOUSING, MUNICIPAL SERVICES MINISTER REVIEWS SUCCESSES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 March 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by A. Ilyukhin, UzSSR minister of housing and municipal services, titled "The Beauty of Cities." The article is published

in conjunction with housing, municipal, and consumer services' workers day, and provides a review of 1982 achievements. Housing and municipal workers fulfilled their plan on 20 December, which meant an additional 11.7 million rubles in services. The plan for delivery of fixed assets was fulfilled, and the plan for construction and installation works was overfulfilled by 120 percent. Considerable sums were spent on improving plumbing, sanitation, and city parks, and on the preservation and maintenance of the housing funds. Workers of the ministry fulfilled social and economic development plans and socialist obligations. Ilyukhin cites organizations and individuals whose services were outstanding.

## International

### EXCESSIVE USE OF RUSSIAN TERMS IN UZBEK CHEMICAL TERMINOLOGY CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI in Uzbek No 3, 1982 carries on pages 20-24 a 1,800-word article by Abduvahob Madvaliyev titled "The Question of Doublets in Uzbek Terminology." Madvaliyev examines the question of what should be done in cases in which more than one word exists to express the same concept in Uzbek chemical terminology. He notes that for scientific terminology it is natural to attempt to avoid having more than one word for one concept. He divides the cases where there are presently two or more words into three categories. In the first category he places concepts for which an Uzbek word existed before, and for which later a duplicate word from Russian entered the language. One such example is 'margimush/mish'yak' (arsenic). The international form 'arsenik' has also been used. In this case Madvaliyev recommends keeping the form 'arsen' as a scientific term ['ilmiy termin'], while leaving 'margimush' as a technical [tekhnikaviy] term and for stylistic purposes in the general literary language. (He apparently sees no need for keeping the Russian form in these cases.) The second category which Madvaliyev discusses contains pairs of words which are equally used today. He gives the example 'qimya' 'khimiya' (chemistry). 'Qimya' is directly derived from Arabic, whereas the Russian 'khimiya' is derived indirectly from the same. In such cases Madvaliyev feels both forms can be left to coexist in the language. In the third case, where Russian and international words both exist in Uzbek terminology (such as in the case of 'uglerod/karbon' and in words derived from them) Madvaliyev sees no need for keeping the Russian word. Among other advantages, use of the word 'karbon' denotes the international character [international kharakteri] of Uzbek chemical terminology.

### NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL TENDENCIES IN LITERATURE COMPATIBLE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI in Uzbek No 6, 1982 carries on pages 3-9 a 2,600-word article by Mahmudali Yunusov titled "The Dialectic of National Quality and International Quality in Literature." Yunusov discusses some questions regarding what makes literature "national" and "international," and the relationships between the two. He states that no nationality has existed in isolation from others and not learning from others. That no peoples have ever been able to live without cultural ties is demonstrated by the fact that not only the cultures of peoples close to Central Asia in

religion, language and geography, but also the cultures of peoples of Asia, Greece and other parts of Europe (even though with great difficulty) reached Central Asia.

Yunusov quotes Marx in saying that "Every nation can and must learn from other nations." However, quoting Lenin, Yunusov emphasizes that "international culture is not non-national culture." Yunusov discusses whether a writer must include representatives of other nationalities if his work is to be considered "international." He concludes that the experience of masters of the work shows that this is certainly not necessary. The description of a representative of one's own people or of the life of one's own city or village can also be raised to an international height. And vice-versa, it is also possible to encounter failure to achieve anything when representatives of many peoples are included in a work." To illustrate his point Yunusov cites works of A. Tolstoy, L. Sobolyev, B. Polevoy and M. Sholokhov which do not include members of other nationalities.

"Will a single international literature swallow up the national literatures? Will it deprive them of their own characteristics? No, not at all. On the contrary, the unique characteristics of their content and literary form will continue to develop and will join as a contribution to international literature.

"Here it appears necessary to touch on another matter. Bourgeois literary scholars argue about national quality and national culture and write articles and books about them. Their writings as a rule possess an anti-Marxist reactionary essence. According to bourgeois theory, it is not necessary for nations to develop their individual cultures and languages, and they will be incorporated and disappear into such developed peoples as in America. The oppression carried out by American imperialism against the peoples of Africa and Latin America, its trampling by force over small nations and its attempts to destroy their culture are proof of this thought."

Yunusov scores such critics of Soviet policy as B. Hayit for claiming that Russification is taking place in Uzbekistan, as well as Rozi Nazar and G. Krankhel's.

"Such a famous Western writer as Herbert Wells predicted at the beginning of the century that in the 20th century the majority of the poorly developed languages would entirely disappear from use or else go to last place, and when they came into contact with languages used on a world scale, they would disappear. The same would happen with cultures. Continuing along this line, he asked the question 'What will the single world language be like?' He answered himself, 'Only the French, German and English languages will remain as the common tie uniting mankind. I don't think that other languages will be able to defend themselves in the future.'

"Notice that our socialist culture, fortunately, has not been the fulfillment of this science fiction writer's idea about the future. So many of the judgments of the bourgeois world were extinguished in the storm of the October

Revolution. Tens of small tribes and clan groups and peoples who were under threat of disappearing entirely before the October Revolution found a new life."

With regard to a world language, Yunusov cites Sh. Rashidov's words on the significance of the Russian language, but adds that "it has not oppressed any national language. Rather, it is helping their development in all sorts of ways."

Returning to the question of national literatures, Yunusov emphasizes that "every one of the literatures party-nature and popular-nature in its ideological spirit enriches All-Soviet literature with new images, colors and tones. It is primarily here that literature's national quality becomes apparent. National quality can be seen in the creative work of a writer who fully reflects his people's ethnographic characteristics, language and expressions, geographic conditions, natural environment and psyche."

#### UZSSR MINISTRY OF EDUCATION HOSTS GERMAN GUESTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 12 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word article titled "Meeting at the Ministry." The report tells of a visit by a delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany's Educational Center. The guests were invited by the Board of the UzSSR "Knowledge" Society. Members of the delegation--the center's Commercial Director Mekhtil'd Merfel'd, President of the Working Group Gyunter Val'pusk and President of the International Commission Peter Vittelar met with the UzSSR Minister of Education S. Shermuhamedov. The UzSSR minister spoke about the development of education in the republic and answered questions from the group. UzSSR Deputy Minister of Education I. S. Mominov also took part in the meeting.

#### TASHKENT SCHOOL TEACHES HINDI FOR 25 YEARS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 19 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 300-word article by H. Yoldoshev titled "Friendship Club." It reports on Tashkent Secondary School No 24 imeni L. B. Shastri where Hindi language has been taught for 25 years. Some former graduates are now studying Hindi at Tashkent State University. The school has had a friendship club for 20 years. It is directed by Hindi language teachers Lyudmila Alekseyena Semayea and Ra'no Akromova. The school has close links with Moscow's Secondary School No 26, where Hindi is also taught. The club also has a concert brigade and a lecturer group which are led by Hindi language teachers L. Tohirova and S. Hoshimova. Last year an Indian journalist visited the school. When he returned home he wrote an article about the school. The school received New Year's greetings from two pupils in India.

#### KABUL PUBLICATION ON HAIRATAN BRIDGE REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 carries on page 7 a 600-word review of the volume POL DOSTI ["Bridge of Friendship"] (in Dari; Kabul, 1983) by Dr of Philology A. Abduazizov titled

"Symbol of Brotherhood." The volume contains speeches by Sharaf Rashidov, Babrak Karmal, and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, delivered at the ceremonial opening of the bridge between Termez and Hairatan in May 1982. Also included are poems by Afghan poets Bariq Shafiy, Hilaliddin Badriy, Qavun Tofaniy, Muhammad Faqir Feruziy, Abdulla Bashir, Khasin, and Barzin Mehr, and Afghan Uzbek poet Ashraf Azimiy and Afghan Turkmen poet Muhammad Geldi. A piece from the epic "Golden Bridge" by the Soviet Uzbek poet Muhammad Ali, as well as his article that appeared in SOVET OZBEKISTONI 31 May 1982, are published in Dari translation. The volume has a preface by Anakhita Rotebzod, chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society.

#### AFGHAN STUDENTS MEET UZBEK WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 4 March 1983 carries on page 7 a 100-word item by Sh. Vahobov titled "Meeting With Friends." The item states that a group of Afghan students recently met with Uzbekistan creative figures Turob Tola, Gulchehra Nurullayeva, Halima Khudoyberdiyeva, Abdulla Sher, and Lyudmila Yegoreva, at the Tashkent Higher Party School. Turob Tola spoke of the long history of fraternal relations and cultural cooperation between the Uzbek and Afghan peoples.

#### 'ARAFAT, PLO SAID TO BE STRONGER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 300-word commentary by F. Shohismoilov under the "Our Commentary" rubric titled "We Do Not Kneel." The commentator asserts that the PLO is a stronger, more cohesive organization since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. A session of the Palestine National Council recently concluded its work in Algeria with a statement of firm resolve to continue the struggle for an independent Palestinian state. The session also elected Yasir 'Arafat to head the PLO, which proves that Palestinian patriots will intensify their fight against Zionists and imperialists. The PLO became even more cohesive during the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and today it is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

#### UZBEK DOCTORS IN MOZAMBIQUE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word report by TASS correspondent V. Osipov in the world news section titled "Uzbek Doctors in Mozambique." The report states that thanks in part to the help of medical workers from various Soviet republics health services to Mozambique mothers and children has vastly improved and the infant mortality rate has declined. In 1982 Soviet medical workers treated 243,000 patients at 42,000 disease stations and operated on 20,000 people. The report cites Ahmad Zokirov, an experienced Uzbek surgeon who has done close to 1,000 operations in the last year at the central hospital in Maputu, and the Uzbek gynecologist Matlab Rasulov, who has been working at the central hospital in Nampula City for the last 2 years.

## SOUTH AFRICAN RACISM CONDEMNED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 300-word commentary by F. Shohismoilov under the "Our Commentary" rubric in the world news section titled "Assault of the Racists." Shohismoilov comments on the death of T. S. Mndave, a member of the African National Congress who was imprisoned in Nedspreit City in South Africa. He dismisses the official statement that Mndave hanged himself in his cell and charges that police killed him as they have thousands of others who oppose the racist regime of South Africa. He states that the main goal of the fascist and terrorist methods being used is to assure the permanence of white minority rule in the country.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 300-word commentary by A. Roziyev under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric in the world news section titled "Independence South African-Style." Roziyev claims that the apartheid regime of South Africa is turning the country into a huge prison by daily arrests and executions and by the formation of "independent" states called Bantustans for the native African majority. He states that in the last 20 years nearly 3 million blacks have been forcibly moved to such Bantustans in the desert wastes, and are utilized as a source of cheap labor for the farms and industry of the white minority.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 700-word commentary by F. Shohismoilov and A. Roziyev under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric in the world news section titled "The Peoples Are Against Racism." The commentary is published in connection with the International Day of the Struggle To Eradicate Racial Discrimination, and is directed against the apartheid policies of the South African government. The commentators claim that the apartheid system makes it possible for capitalist monopolists to make larger profits through exploitation of Black Africans. They state that 500 U.S. companies have economic ties with South Africa and that U.S. capital investments in the country have reached \$9 billion. In return for the support of the U.S. and its NATO allies South Africa serves as the U.S. "policeman" in the southern continent and launches attacks on Angola, Mozambique and other African countries that refuse to bend to the will of the White House. The commentators conclude with remarks on racial discrimination against Negroes, Puerto Ricans and Indians in the United States and on the abuse of Palestinian Arabs by the Israeli Zionists.

## ISRAELI ARMS SALES IN LATIN AMERICA SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 500-word commentary by Sh. Jorayev under the "Face of the 'Free World'" rubric in the world news section titled "Those Who Find Each Other in the Dark." Jorayev comments on Israeli arms sales to Latin American regimes. He states that the military industry of Israel does not lag behind that of the United States, France and England. Whereas in 1970 Israel sold \$30 million worth of weapons, today it exports \$2 billion worth annually, 75 percent of it to Latin America. Its chief customers are the reactionary regimes of Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Chile. Jorayev cites the journal MIDDLE EAST which reports that 80 percent of the weapons being bought by El Salvador are from Israel.



[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 400-word commentary by newspaper international commentator F. Shohismoilov in the world news section titled "Death Merchants." Shohismoilov condemns Israeli arms sales to Latin American dictatorial regimes such as Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Paraguay, Chile, and Haiti. He claims that the arms are produced by the U.S. military industrial complex but are sold through Israelis due to pressures by the American people to halt such arms sales.

#### PEACE STATEMENT BY SOCIALIST WRITERS CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 carries on page 7 a 400-word unsigned article titled "A Call for Peace." The article quotes from a statement released at the 19th meeting of writers of socialist countries in Hanoi. The statement pointed out that the Soviet Union and socialist countries have advanced concrete proposals aimed at averting nuclear war which must be promoted by writers. These proposals called for easing and normalizing the situation in the Far East and Indochina, and for turning the entire region into a zone of peace.

#### DOCTORS' ROLE IN PEACE MOVEMENT STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 March 1983 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Prof J. Maqsumov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, titled "Against Nuclear War." Maqsumov stresses that doctors have a prominent role in the struggle for peace at a time when imperialist forces are heightening the arms race and increasing international tensions. He recalls a March 1981 conference in "Eyrli" City near Washington in which doctors from 11 countries took part, including the Soviet Union. Conference participants issued a statement calling for talks to halt the arms race. In 1982 a second meeting of doctors from 32 countries was held in England, and again a statement of opposition to the arms race was released. Only recently the Soviet Committee of Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War met in Moscow and participants expressed their support for Soviet peace initiatives and their opposition to the arms race being heightened by the United States. Maqsumov states that he was a member of a Soviet delegation to the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and witnessed the devastation caused by the atomic bombs dropped on the "military insignificant" cities by the United States.

#### WORLD PEACE INITIATIVES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 11 March 1983 carries on page 7 a 600-word commentary by M. Kamolov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric titled "Guarantee of Peace." The commentary discusses various peace initiatives that are being made in the face of increasingly militaristic actions taken by the United States and other imperialist forces. The Soviet Union and its socialist allies have proposed reductions in missiles, nuclear weapons, and troops in Europe, whereas the United States has pushed for the placement of an additional 527 nuclear missiles on the territory of its European allies. The Soviet Union not only supports the proposal of U.

Kekkonen, former president of Finland, for the establishment of a 300-kilometer wide "peace zone" in Europe, but would support its extension to 500 kilometers. The movement of nonaligned states is struggling to bring peace and cooperation into existence in many regions. Kamolov also cites the recent appeal of a group of French writers in which it was stated that opposition to the production of nuclear bombs is today the sacred obligation of every person and every state regardless of creed, religion, nationality or party.

#### PENTAGON STUDY OF SOVIET MILITARY REJECTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 March 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word commentary by newspaper international commentator Tal"at Soliyev in the world news section titled "New Publication of an Old Lie." Soliyev comments on a Pentagon study titled "The Soviet Military Power," first published in September 1981 and now reissued in a printing of 320,000 copies. He asserts that the study bears no resemblance to reality. For example, the study states that the U.S. Air Force has 241 B-52s although it has 574. The study states that the Soviet Union has 3 Kiev-class aircraft carriers but omits the fact that the U.S. has 21 carriers. Soliyev argues that the Pentagon study reflects U.S. efforts to heighten the "cold war" by spreading unjustified alarms about a "Soviet military threat."

#### U.S. CRIME, HANDGUN STATISTICS CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 300-word commentary by F. Minadzeli under the "Face of the 'Free World'" rubric in the world news section titled "When You Conceal a Sickness..." Minadzeli states that violence and crime are a part of daily American life. There is a murder every 24 minutes and an assault every 7 minutes. In a letter to Congress, President Reagan wrote that crime had become an epidemic and that no one is safe on the streets of American cities. Although he called for a "war against crime" the President has yet to take a single step to solve this problem. Minadzeli points out that with the growth of crime and violence Americans have begun to arm themselves and turn their homes into fortresses. According to official statistics there are already 55 million handguns and another one is purchased every 13 seconds in the United States. The commentary ends with the remark that even the President's wife owns a handgun.

#### BRAZINSKAS SKYJACKING RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 March 1983 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Qodirjon Sobirov titled "The Clear, Blue Sky." Sobirov bases this article on a flight from Andizhan to Tashkent aboard the AN-24 that was skyjacked in October 1970 by a father and son named Brazinskas. The author recalls that they boarded the plane at Sukhumi and attempted to get into the pilot's cabin at gunpoint during the flight to Batumi. A stewardess named Nadezhda Kurchenko tried to block their way and was shot and killed. The skyjackers forced the pilot Aleksey Kim to fly to Trabzon, Turkey, where they were permitted to disembark. Later, they found

asylum in America, which has refused Soviet demands for their return for the last 13 years. The airplane and its passengers returned to the Soviet Union, and today the AN-24 flies local routes in Uzbekistan.

#### IRAN-IRAQ WAR DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 4 March 1983 carries on page 7 a 500-word commentary by N. Muhammadiyev under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric titled "An Exhausting Confrontation." Muhammadiyev provides some historical background to the Iran-Iraq war and argues that it serves the interests of the United States and Israel. With the victory of the Iranian Revolution in February 1979 non-Persian nationalities began to press for autonomy. These political demands led to clashes between the government and the Kurds, Arabs, and Turkmen. Religion also played a role, since the Islamic Republic of Iran bases its policy on the Shiite sect of Islam and the Kurds, Arabs, and Turkmen are predominantly Sunni Muslims. Various reactionary religious groups incited conflicts between the two sects. The autonomy movement in southern Iran's Khuzistan Province, whose population is basically Arab, was supported by Iraq. Numerous border clashes have taken place between the two countries. In 1980 Iraqi troops occupied part of Khuzistan and have since been driven out due to an Iranian offensive. Not only are major battles being waged, with heavy losses of troops and material, but both countries are bombing oil fields and refineries and inflicting severe damage on each other's national economy. According to Muhammadiyev, the war plays into the hands of circles that are hostile to Iran and to the Arab liberation movement. He argues that American imperialists have used the confrontation as a pretext to step up its military preparedness in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf.

#### Military

#### UZBEKISTAN YOUTH URGED TO BECOME MILITARY OFFICERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 10 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 500-word article titled "True to Glorious Traditions." The article tells of several graduates of School No 218 imeni Mayakovskiy in Tashkent's Lenin Rayon who have expressed the wish to enter military education institutions (harbiy oquv yurtlari). The article attributes the desire of these and others to enter these military institutions at least in part to work of the rayon Komsomol organizations on military professions. Comments of three of the students (Fakhriddin Umarov, Vitaliy Polyayev and Georgiy Usmangaliyev) about their interest in the military are given. Umarov refers to the fact that both his father and grandfather were officers. Polyayev refers to his desire since childhood to be an officer. Usmangaliyev recalls a statement by Sh. Rashidov that "At present this [preparation of an office cadre] is a task of primary importance for the republic Komsomol and a most important party assignment." These comments are followed by the following note from YOSH LENINCHI editors: "Respected school-leavers and Komsomol members! To be an officer in the Soviet Armed Forces is a glorious and patriotic job for any youth. Many who leave our republic's schools, as well as our capital's

School No 218, are expressing the wish to enter military educational institutions. Perhaps you would also wish to become an officer? If you would like to share your hopes with others your age, please write us. Our address: GSP, 41 Lenin Street, YOSH LENINCHI!"

#### UZBEK GRADUATES INTERESTED IN MILITARY ATTEND MEETING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 15 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 200-word article by Y. Suyunov (chief of Propaganda and Mass Culture Affairs Department of Samarkand Oblast Komsomol Committee) titled "Gathering of Future Officers." An oblast gathering was recently held for graduates of general education and trade-technical schools of Samarkand Oblast who have expressed the desire to enter higher military education institutions. The article provides a list of speakers at the meeting. Komsomol directions to enter higher military education institutions were given to one group of the gathering's participants. The film "Officers" was shown at the gathering. The future officers visited the Samarkand Senior Military Automobile Commanders' Institution [?Samarqand Oliy harbiy avtomobil' komandirlari bilim yurti ?].

#### PRIMARY MILITARY EDUCATION IN SOVETABAD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 30 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 200-word article by I. Karimov and S. Ismoilov titled "In the Spirit of Military Patriotism." It reports on military education lessons at Sovetabad Secondary School No 2 imeni Mayakovskiy. Among other things, authors note that extra lessons in Russian language, mathematics, physics, chemistry and literature are held for those pupils who have expressed the wish to enter military education institutions upon completion of secondary school.

#### RUSSIAN LANGUAGE FOR FUTURE SOLDIERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 16 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word article titled "Primary Military Preparation and the Russian Language." The article concerns teaching of primary military preparedness in Tashkent schools and in particular the relation of this subject to the Russian language. It tells that an analysis of Tashkent city schools shows that in those places where the statutes on military preparedness are strictly observed, and where military and school leadership work closely with the party, Komsomol and trade union organizations, military-patriotic training and civil defense meet modern demands. "Unfortunately, one also encounters instances of military leadership having an apathetic attitude toward their assignments. The Tashkent City Executive Committee's Head Office of People's Education found such instances in School No 13 or Oktyabrskiy Rayon, School No 119 of Sabir Rakhimovskiy Rayon and in others. These instances demonstrated that instructional materials are being poorly kept, instruction time is not being utilized rationally, pupils are being given inflated grades and, finally, pupils are mastering the Russian language poorly. Thus, in some schools primary military preparedness classes are not conducted in Russian.

"This cannot be permitted, because a good knowledge of the Russian language is a necessary condition for successful service in the ranks of the Soviet Army.

The entire life, fighting and military preparedness [?jangovar va harbiy tayorgarlik] is conducted in the Soviet Army on the basis of statutes and orders written in Russian."

The article stresses the importance of creating environments where pupils use Russian. This can be done through organizing out of class activities in Russian. Russian days and weeks at schools with Uzbek language instruction, conferences and evenings devoted to great figures of Russian culture, contests and competitions of creative work in Russian, and various measures on military-patriotic training can play positive roles. In this area the yearly festivals held in Oktyabrskiy Rayon dedicated to the Russian language are held up as an example.

"Joint field lessons and campaigns mixing pupils of schools where instruction is in Russian and Uzbek [respectively] also helps to create the language environment.

"These questions of ways to perfect ideological-political, physical and linguistic preparedness of youths studying in native schools for successful preparation [sic] for USSR Armed Forces service were discussed at the city 6th Scientific-Practical Conference in Tashkent 14 March on the topic 'Perfecting the Instruction of Primary Military Preparedness in Russian in Native Schools.' The conference was organized by the Head Office of People's Education of the Tashkent City Executive Committee and the Tashkent City Institute of Raising Teacher Qualifications. The report of the Chief of the Head Office of People's Education of the Tashkent City Executive Committee H. Q. Yoldoshev and the words of school military leaders and directors illuminated questions of preparing young people to serve in the USSR Armed Forces. Responsible worker [mas"ul khodimi] of the UzSSR Council of Ministers V. Sh. Artunov participated in the work of the conference."

#### MILITARY EDUCATION IN NAMANGAN

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 23 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by M. Qodirjonov: "Attention to Military Education"]

[Text] Raising the younger generation in the spirit of loyalty to the Mother-Homeland and firmly preparing it in all aspects for military service are important tasks for today. The work carried out by Namangan Secondary School No 3 in this is exemplary. In this center for learning, primary military education lessons are being solidly and thoroughly taught to upper grade pupils using technical means.

A characteristic aspect is the recent organization in the school of a young fighters' university for pupils of 9th and 10th grades. The intended purpose is to prepare youths for service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces.

Primary military education teacher A. Kholiqov tells that "Since the university began operation, a special military education cabinet and shooting gallery have been organized by the efforts of the young people." The lessons are conducted by military specialists and veterans.